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JPRS-KAR-86-036

9 SEPTEMBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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9 SEPTEMBER 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DFRF MEETING CALLS SOUTH 'U.S. COLONY'

SK140725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Marking the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, a debate meeting of the figures of various circles and scholars in Pyongyang was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 11 August under the auspices of the DFRF on the theme "South Korea is a U.S. colony and the South Korean puppet regime is a treacherous regime which has lost sovereignty."

Participating in the debate meeting were Chong Tu-hwan, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee; Chon Kum-chol, director of the CPRF Secretariat; Cho Hon-yong, director of the Secretariat of the Consultative Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North [CAPPRN]; members of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee; members of the CAPPRN; and scholars, professors, and journalists in Pyongyang. Also participating in the debate meeting were Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean foreign minister and commander of a South Korean Army Corps, who is staying in the socialist fatherland; and Mun Yong-pin, former special investigator of the South Korean Security Command, who defected to the northern half of the Republic some time ago.

The first speaker at the debate meeting was Yu Song-kwang, deputy director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee. He noted that we will soon greet the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland which was brought about by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a shining victory, and said that because of the liberation of the fatherland, our country achieved true independence and our people became a powerful and dignified nation capable of holding and pioneering their own destiny.

He noted that our people realized the chuche idea in all fields after liberation under the wise leadership of the great leader, attaining great success in the struggle for independence, self-reliance, and socialist construction, and said: Our country is now enjoying an era of great prosperity unprecedented in history and is advancing vigorously toward the shiny future of communism. All the brilliant successes our people have attained since the liberation are the shining fruition of the refined leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today, in South Korea, different from the northern half of the Republic due to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, national dignity and sovereignty are ruthlessly trampled upon and a harsh plight of deprivation of political rights and slavish subjugation is forced upon the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The so-called ROK Government in South Korea is a puppet regime which the U.S. imperialists have created. It is nothing but a camouflage to hide their colonial rule and an instrument faithfully executing the U.S. aggressive policy.

Then the debate began. Kim Sok-hyong, doctor and professor at the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, spoke first under the subject "South Korea Is A Complete U.S. Colony."

He noted that the most fundamental and important (? character) of the Korean people's struggle after the popular uprising in Kwangju in May 1980 are that the anti-U.S. consciousness for national independence have been heightened rapidly and that their struggle is aimed against the U.S. imperialists. He emphatically ascribed this to the South Korean people's deep awareness that the U.S. imperialists are the masterminds blocking the independence and democratization of South Korea and the reunification of the fatherland.

He then proved by facts that South Korea is a complete U.S. imperialist colony thoroughly subjugated to the United States politically, economically, culturally, and militarily.

Saying first that South Korea is a complete colony which is thoroughly subjugated to the U.S. imperialists politically, he noted that the U.S. imperialists not only directly fabricated all the South Korean regimes so far and changed the chieftains of the regimes at will, but defined the direction of the puppet regime's foreign and domestic policies to the advantage of their colonial rule.

He said that the U.S. Embassy in South Korea is essentially the same as the Korean government-general during the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and that the South Korean puppet regime functions under the manipulation of the U.S. Government and the U.S. Embassy.

Saying that South Korea is a complete colony which is thoroughly subjugated to the United States economically as well, he exposed that the U.S. imperialists hold the main pulse of the South Korean economy in their hands through various subjugating agreements which they signed with the South Korean puppet regime as well as through aid, using it for their aggressive purpose.

He exposed that the amount of plunder committed by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea since 15 August 1945 up to the present reached \$120 billion, 10 times as much as the amount of the official U.S. aid, and noted that the U.S. Agency for International Development in South Korea plays an important role in realizing economic domination over South Korea.

He said that the nature of the subjugation of the South Korean economy is clearly revealed by the fact that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the pressure to open the South Korean markets and that the South Korean puppets are accepting all of the U.S. imperialists' steps to restrict the importation of South Korean export goods.

He said that South Korea is thoroughly subjugated to the United States militarily as well and noted that the South Korean puppet army is organized according to the requirement of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression and that the prerogative of supreme command is entirely held by the U.S. imperialists.

He said that the nature of the military subjugation is well revealed by the fact that South Korea provided many puppet troops as cannon fodder during the Vietnam war and that only South Korea is providing its entire land to the U.S. imperialists as military bases indefinitely and free of charge.

He said that South Korea is a complete colony which is thoroughly subjugated to the United States ideologically and culturally as well and exposed that the U.S. imperialists are inspiring the pro-U.S. idea and anticommunism and national nihilism in South Korea through their domination institutions in South Korea, cultural centers, and information centers, spreading the decadent U.S. culture and U.S. way of life.

He noted that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are absurdly pretending that South Korea is an independent country and that they are absurdly describing the relations between the United States and South Korea as that of equal partners, adding that the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence is very just.

Speaking next was Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean foreign minister and commander of a South Korean Army Corps, who spoke under the subject, "The Meaning of National Liberation on 15 August 1945."

He noted that the national liberation on 15 August 1945 was not a true liberation for the South Korean masses and said: The liberation on 15 August 1945 did not bring about true liberation, and the land of the South was trampled underfoot by the U.S. Army.

Immediately after the liberation on 15 August 1945, the pro-Japanese group and national traitors, who should have been eliminated, were appointed to important posts.

The work of organizing the army was conducted with the officers from the Japanese Army and the Japanese Army in Manchuria--who were at the head of the operation to liquidate the patriots in the wilderness of Manchuria, strutting proudly and wearing a Japanese sword, until the end of the war on 15 August 1945--playing the leading role. The U.S. military government regarded those who betrayed the nation and served as officers

of the Japanese Army and the Japanese Army in Manchuria as men well qualified for mercenary troops and tried to organize the South Korean Army with them holding key posts. The U.S. military government regarded them as those who had the organization to serve foreign forces well in the future as they did in the past. Hence, Chae Pyong-tok, former major of the Japanese Army, became the chief of staff, and Sin Song-mo, former captain of an English ship, was appointed as minister of national defense.

Under such a political climate created by the U.S. military administration, the army became a place akin to a heaven for all those who had been pro-Japanese. A similar situation prevailed in the general administrative field. Under such circumstances, heads of Myon and heads of counties who had worked for the Japanese were promoted to the offices of head of county, provincial governor, and even minister respectively.

To be more specific, those who had served the enemy of the nation are nothing but the enemy of the people. And when the fate of the nation is entrusted in the hands of such people, the national spirit cannot be kindled. Therefore, it is by no means accidental that those that call themselves representatives of South Korea commit, in broad daylight, such disgusting acts as speaking in the Japanese language or shouting "Long live the Japanese emperor!" in such meetings as South Korean-Japanese cabinet ministers' meeting and other such meetings, without feeling any shame.

The distorted history portrayed in the Japanese textbooks alone clearly demonstrates how much Japan despises South Korea even today, 40 years after the 15 August national liberation. This is a testimony to the fact that the 15 August national liberation has not brought true liberation to the South Korean masses.

Looking back on the days in the 1960's when, as foreign minister of South Korea, he participated in the South Korea-Japan foreign ministers' meeting in which the two countries were at a tug of war over the issue of compensation, he said: Japan did not even use the word compensation. Instead, it tried to express the issue with such roundabout words as gratuitous aid or economic loans. After realizing what the Japanese had in mind in this regard, I asked them: I came here to collect my loans. Can I go back with empty hands?

In this way, the meetings between the South Korean and Japanese foreign ministers failed to produce any results. At that time, the indignation of the people in the South against the Japanese side's high-handed attitude was formidable.

This notwithstanding, Pak Chong-hui not only suppressed the surging spirit of the masses through the use of violence, but he also fired me from the office of the foreign minister on the grounds that I had singlemindedly clung to a hard line position with nationalist stubbornness in the meetings of the South Korean and Japanese foreign ministers. After that, he had

Pae Ui-hwan and Kim Chong-pil pursue behind-the-scenes diplomacy with Japan. In 1965, following browbeating demands of the United States, South Korea concluded the negotiations and reached an agreement with Japan.

This agreement, which had opened a road for Japan to mount another invasion of South Korea, is nothing but a carbon copy of the Ulsa Protectorate Treaty between Korea and Japan in 1905.

After exposing that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan is doing its best to invite the Japanese imperial prince to come to Seoul and that not long ago Shultz had forced his way into the office of the South Korean foreign minister with a dog in front of him as a security precaution, he continued: Today's Chon Tu-hwan regime is no different from its predecessor.

Clearly, the 15 August national liberation has failed to bring true liberation to the masses in the South and South Korea has now been reduced to a twin colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

It is therefore wholly just for the masses in the South to fight under the ideal of national independence at such a time.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I once again renew my resolve to participate and remain in the sacred war to realize national sovereignty on a pan-national scope by driving the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces out of South Korea and by achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Next, Pae Chung-hyok, member of the CAPPRN and former member of the South Korean National Assembly, participated in the debate under the title of "The South Korean Regime is a Puppet Regime of the U.S. Imperialists."

He said that as a witness of history who had once been a member of South Korea's so-called National Assembly that promulgated the Constitution and who has continued to watch political developments in South Korea even after he entered the North, he was trying to logically prove that the regime in South Korea is fabricated, controlled, and maintained by the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists and that it is a puppet regime exercising no sovereignty.

Saying that he had been elected to the National Assembly by running as a candidate in the 10 May unilateral elections fabricated by the U.S. imperialists, and thus knows the background against which the South Korean regime had been fabricated and its nature more than anybody else, the debator exposed that the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for unilateral elections and unilateral regime in South Korea had been undertaken amid the rejection of the broad popular masses who were supposed to be sovereign people, patriotic and democratic political parties, and public organizations.

He then referred to the fact that in those days not only the masses of working people, including workers and farmers, and personages from all strata in South Korea, but also nationalists, including Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik who exercised relatively great influence over the South Korean political circles; and rightist and neutral political parties, public organizations, and personages unanimously opposed the unilateral election and government.

He said: Such being the situation, the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea then staged the 10 May unilateral general elections of national ruin with the mobilization of the armed forces. Because of the South Korean people's strong struggle, however, the 10 May unilateral elections ended in complete failure.

He then said: Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists fabricated the puppet National Assembly and government through all sorts of fraudulence and trickery. Therefore, it is clear that the South Korean regime that the U.S. imperialists fabricated in accordance with their scenario after repressing the will of the absolute majority of the South Korean people with bayonets was a treacherous, treasonous, subordinated, antinational, and reactionary regime which ran counter to the people's true will.

Saying that the South Korean regime was organized with pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese elements and ultrarightist reactionaries, he stressed that this was a most reactionary act which ran counter to our nation's will and which reflected the U.S. policy that the U.S. imperialists had adhered to since the period of the U.S. military administration immediately following national liberation in 1945.

Next, Mun Yong-pin, former special analyst at the South Korean Army Security Command, who defected to the northern half of the Republic recently, participated in the debate with the title, "The Chon Tu-hwan Regime Is a Pro-U.S. Subordinate Regime."

Exposing that the South Korean rulers are trying to make South Korea appear as if it were a so-called sovereign state and to convince the world of this, he said that the South Korean Constitution is nothing but a document with all sorts of flowery words in a bid to deceive the people.

He exposed that the South Korean National Assembly, though depicted as the body of embodying the sovereignty of the people, should follow the will of the United States, that the Cabinet Council should get prior approval from the U.S. embassy in establishing its policies, and that the judicial branch has openly allowed the extraterritorial rights for Americans.

Exposing that the key figures holding the important posts of the South Korean regime and organs of power are pro-U.S. elements without exception, he said that though, on the outside, they may look Korean, their spirit is that of Americans.

Exposing that only those who have dual nationalities; in other words, South Korean nationality and American citizenship or permanent residents in the United States, can become ministers, vice ministers, or army general officers, as an example, he said that he could be promoted to a special analyst at the South Korean Army Security Command because he had permanent residents in the United States.

He said: In South Korea, the racket of forming a cabinet or reshuffling a cabinet has been frequently waged by the prerogative of the president. However, looking into the facts behind this, the entire course of selecting, approving, and announcing members of the cabinet has been conducted in accordance with the directives of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea and the South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command.

Indicating that the U.S. hands are stretching out to the personnel administration in the main posts of the South Korean regime, including the diplomatic and national defense fields, he exposed that this has become the basic factor of making the Chon Tu-hwan regime a subordinate, pro-U.S. regime.

Saying that all policies enforced by the puppet government are directed toward seeking the interests of the United States, not seeking the interests of the nation, he exposed that the relations between the United States and South Korea are thorough vertical ones; in other words, the United States issues directives while South Korea follows them.

He exposed that the South Korean National Assembly moves under the control of Americans. Exposing that puppet Chon Tu-hwan's insistence in the indirect election system in electing the president is precisely a trick of the Americans, he said that such a trick by the Americans has proceeded from their judgment that if Chon Tu-hwan was a person who can be elected president through the direct election system, he would not bow to the United States.

Saying that in our nation's history of 5,000 years there was no traitor who has completely handed the spirit of the nation over to foreign bosses, like the rulers in South Korea today, he stated that what he was deeply impressed in the bosom of the Republic was precisely the slogan, "Let us live in our own way" and appealed to the South Korean people to struggle to expedite the day when they can live in their own way as Koreans.

Next, Choe Tae-chin, historian, participated in the debate with the title, "The reactionary nature of the theory of the legitimacy of national history that the South Korean puppet clique has clamored about."

Referring to the fact that the South Korean reactionaries have been slandering the northern half of the Republic in connection with the legitimacy of national history, he indicated that this clearly shows that this theory has been utilized as a means to justify the existence of the South Korean puppet regime.

Exposing that the South Korean regime is, in fact, a thoroughly colonial, puppet regime fabricated by the U.S. imperialists' bayonets, he stressed that the South Korean reactionaries' attempt to try to depict the puppet regime, which has enforced the vicious fascist rule of terrorism, as a democratic regime by making a fraudulent use of the national history, is nothing but a foolish and clumsy act.

Exposing that the South Korean puppets' so-called theory of the legitimacy of national history has been utilized as a means to further incite the consciousness of anticommunist confrontation, North-South confrontation, among the South Korean people, he condemned the rascals for inciting anticommunist consciousness among the South Korean people and for abetting them to anticommunist confrontation through this theory.

Stressing that the Korean communists are members of our nation and patriots who love the nation with faith, he referred to the fact that national liberation was achieved under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and that a glorious era in which our nation is enjoying further prosperity in all fields--political, economic, and cultural--has been unfolded in this land.

Saying that the modern history of our nation has been embroidered with the heroic struggle of the communists and the people for independence, sovereignty, and prosperity and the epic of their victories, he exposed that the rascals' false theory is nothing but an empty talk fabricated to groundlessly slander us.

Referring to the fact that the so-called theory of the legitimacy of national history has been utilized as a means for their maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, he exposed that their clamoring about the theory of the legitimacy of national history at a time when the inherent national tradition has been completely destroyed and obliterated in South Korea today is aimed precisely at backing the South Korean puppets' theory of reunifying the country through anticommunism and victory over communism with the national history.

In conclusion, he stressed: Although South Korean Government-patronized historians are frantically running wild to fabricate and advertize such an anticommunist and antinational theory as the theory of the legitimacy of national history in a bid to conceal the true colors of the puppet regime as a reactionary regime, while ignoring today's reality and historical facts, their maneuvers will not be able to escape the unanimous rejection and condemnation of all of the nation.

Chong Yi-kun, secretary of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee, spoke next with the title, "Let the entire nation firmly unite and establish national sovereignty throughout the country."

Saying that we are today faced with the supreme national duty to achieve national sovereignty across the nation, he stated that the achievement of national sovereignty across the nation is the essential content of the

question of national reunification, an important part of the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation. He then indicated that this is a basic requirement proceeding from the inherent nature of national reunification and is an inevitable requirement in the development of the revolutionary cause of our country.

Stressing that to achieve national sovereignty throughout the country democratization should first of all be achieved in the South Korean society, he said that the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the liquidation of its colonial rule there are precisely the preferential problem for this.

Stressing the need to improve North-South relations and to open the road leading to national reunification through dialogue and negotiations, he said that our party and the Government of the Republic have put forward numerous realistic proposals and have made every sincere effort possible and that because of the splittist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, however, none of them have been realized.

He then exposed that the clamoring of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique about resumption of dialogue and the like, while refusing our just proposal for holding talks among military authorities is nothing but a foolish scheme to conceal their true colors as splittists.

He continued: To expedite national reunification, great national unity should be achieved and, based on this, a great national united front on a nationwide scale should be formed. To this end, the North and South should achieve great national unity on a nationwide scale under the principle of the ideal of a single nation.

In conclusion, he stressed that as long as there are the banner of reunification for national salvation elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation, and the wise leadership of our glorious party, our people's struggle for national and reunification will be victorious without fail.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF MEMORANDUM RAPS U.S. OCCUPATION OF SOUTH

SK170512 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the 15 August liberation, the Secretariat of the CPRF Central Committee has published a memorandum by the crimes committee which indicts the U.S. imperialists, who have enforced their neocolonial rule in South Korea for more than 40 years while trampling underfoot the people's advance for democracy and perpetrating the intervention in the domestic affairs of South Korea and maneuvers against it. The memorandum reads as follows:

Memorandum of the Secretariat of the CPRF Central Committee: The tragic history of national division has already recorded its 41st annual ring. The 41st anniversary of the 15 August national liberation! This has been, for our nation, a tragic 41 years of unbearable division caused by the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and, for the South Korean people, a disastrous 41 years during which they have been completely deprived of their national sovereignty and forced to endure all manner of misfortune and suffering under colonial rule.

Since the 15 August liberation in 1945, there have been so-called governments, presidents, ministers, and vice-ministers in South Korea. However, they have been nothing but a smoke screen to conceal the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The real ruler of South Korea is the United States. The United States has enforced its colonial rule in South Korea by directly intervening and meddling in all domestic affairs of South Korea--ranging from the fabrication of a puppet regime and the appointment and replacement of their stooges to the establishment and execution of policies.

The Secretariat of the CPRF Central Committee issues this memorandum, which indicts the U.S. imperialists, who have enforced their neocolonial rule in South Korea for more than 40 years, of crimes committed while trampling underfoot the people's advance for democracy and perpetrating intervention in the domestic affairs of South Korea and other maneuvers against it. Thus, the U.S. imperialists are the main culprits in fabricating regimes and replacing stooges. Whether or not a nation or a people has sovereignty finds clear expression in whether or not it can establish its own regime with its own hands and in accordance with its own will.

Meanwhile, following the 15 August national liberation in 1945, a so-called government was established in South Korea. Since then, the replacement of the regime has occurred on many occasions. However, such replacement has not taken place according to the will of the South Korean people.

Instead, the South Korean people's sovereignty has been mercilessly trampled underfoot. Everything from mapping-out scenarios for fabricating regimes to appointing and dismissing the president in South Korea, has been carried out by the United States at its convenience.

On 8 August 1980, in an interview with an AP reporter in Seoul, Wickham, the former commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, made the following absurd remarks: The United States will support Chon Tu-hwan even under the present circumstances during which the [South Korean] people do not support the [South Korean] regime. The character of the South Korean people is like that of a fieldmouse. Therefore, the South Korean people will follow their president whoever he is.

This clearly shows that the fabrication of regimes and the selection of the president in South Korea are carried out precisely by the U.S. imperialists, irrespective of the will of the South Korean people.

In fact, it was also the U.S. imperialists who fabricated a government in South Korea for the first time and appointed traitor Syngman Rhee as the first president of that government.

Immediately following the 15 August liberation in 1945, in South Korea, people's committees of all levels were organized by the people with their own strength as an atmosphere to build an independent reunified country increased among them.

However, as the U.S. imperialists declared the military administration and forcibly disbanded the people's committees, thereby trampling underfoot the people's call for independence, the South Korea people vigorously turned out to the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' military administration.

As a result, the cunning U.S. imperialists undertook an operation to change their direct rule by the military government into indirect rule by a puppet government. The U.S. imperialists brought Syngman Rhee--a stooge trained by them for a long time--from Hawaii to Seoul aboard a U.S. military plane escorted by U.S. Army soldiers, gave him political training, and conducted machinations with him to have the Korean question presented illegally to the UN to implement unilateral elections and install the government in South Korea.

In September 1947, the United States referred the Korean question to the UN General Assembly. Under U.S. pressure, the UN General Assembly decided to conduct general elections in North and South Korea under UN supervision and to establish a UN Korean Commission. However, this meant in fact unilateral elections in South Korea alone, according to a booklet entitled

"Who Triggered the Korean War?" published by the Committee to Formulate Far Eastern Policy of U.S. Democracy in 1951.

However, as the U.S. imperialists' machinations for the unilateral elections and government met with the consistent rejection of all South Korean people, the elections were rigged by forcible means and a puppet government was fabricated seating Syngman Rhee, the worst traitor, as president. A regime of this nature could not command the South Korean people's support.

Finding Syngman Rhee's puppet regime facing stubborn opposition from the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists undertook machinations to remove him several years after seating him as president. This is the so-called "Operation Ever-ready" plan. The word Ever-ready means always ready, and the "Operation Ever-ready" plan meant that they were always ready with an operation to remove a useless stooge.

In June 1984, approximately 30 years after the "Operation Ever-ready" plan was drawn up, a secret U.S. State Department document--U.S. Foreign Relations with South Korea, edition 1952, 1954--was made public, disclosing to the world part of the operational plan to remove Syngman Rhee.

This "Operation Ever-ready" plan, worked out in Seoul, was reviewed and discussed on three occasions, on 28 May, 18 June, and 28 October in 1952, according to South Korean CHUNGANG ILBO dated 12 June 1984.

"Operation Ever-ready" included a plan to dispatch U.S. troops in South Korea, to declare a martial law, and to install a new stooge after removing Syngman Rhee. Under such circumstances, puppet Syngman Rhee made desperate attempts to sustain his doomed power. This, however, did not last long.

As their colonial rule was at stake in April 1960, when the popular uprising occurred, the U.S. imperialists decided to carry out "Operation Ever-ready".

It is an established fact that there were U.S. manipulations behind the scenes when Syngman Rhee stepped down from power. In fact, McConaughy, then U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, with a U.S. Government memorandum in hand on 21 April, when the 19 April popular uprising was at its climax, personally visited Syngman Rhee and urged him to step down from power, according to WOLGAN CHOSON, No 6, 1983.

The U.S. imperialists, having removed the useless stooge from the position of the president, were aware that unless they completely banished him from South Korea, he would become a problem for them, so they shipped him off to Hawaii by night aboard a U.S. military plane, deceiving him that they would allow him to recuperate in a U.S. Army Hospital in Honolulu for a certain period of time.

They subsequently installed the Chang Myon regime in South Korea as a provisional government for a military regime to be fabricated by the United States.

The U.S. imperialists accelerated in earnest preparations to establish their military fascist dictatorial system behind the Chang Myon regime. U.S. patronage toward Chang Myon did not last long. The cunning United States had selected its new subcontract executor, Pak Chong-hui, according to TONGIL REVIEW no 11, 1982.

The U.S. imperialists, who had sought to establish a new military dictatorial regime on the eve of the collapse of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, later handed the armed forces over to traitor Pak Chong-hui to trigger a military coup.

In an interview with the BBC Television Broadcasting Station on 3 May 1964, Allan Welch Dulles, the then director of the U.S. CIA, admitting that the 16 May military coup was concocted by the United States, said: The greatest success in U.S. CIA activities overseas during my term of office as the CIA director was the military coup in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists established Pak Chong-hui as a new stooge through the military coup. Later, they fabricated the so-called plot to assassinate Pak Chong-hui in a bid to eliminate Chang Myon, who had become a good-for-nothing to the United States and detained him, charging him with responsibility in the plot.

However, the Pak Chong-hui military fascist regime did not last long either. What the U.S. imperialists needed was not stooge Pak Chong-hui, but their colonial rule in South Korea.

As the South Korean people's struggle against the Yusin dictatorship was intensified in the 1970's, the U.S. imperialists began to seek a new military fascist dictator.

According to the U.S. magazine COUNTERSPY dated 8 December 1976, in a lecture at Texas University on 6 October 1976 Donald Gregg, a high-ranking official of the U.S. CIA, said: If Pak Chong-hui of South Korea wants to finish his tenure of office of 6 years, he will probably be eliminated by a military coup during that time.

Gregg was the officer in charge of the U.S. CIA in South Korea until 1975. Therefore, such remarks by him can be considered an official expression of U.S. CIA views on the political situation in South Korea, according to Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN, 10 December 1976.

Stooge Pak Chong-hui was shot to death on 26 October 1979, virtually in accordance with a scenario of the U.S. imperialists.

Appearing at the government building after killing Pak Chong-hui, Kim Chae-kyu, the then director of the South Korean CIA, disclosed: I am the man who killed the president. I am backed by the United States. Thus, the inside facts of the murder incident have been laid bare to the world, according to TONGIL REVIEW No 12, 1982.

After stooge Pak Chong-hui was shot to death, the U.S. imperialists in Washington began to discuss the problem of establishing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorial regime.

Commenting on this, the Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN dated 1 November 1979 reported under the title, "Martial Law Command Under Chon Tu-hwan, Director of the Investigation Headquarters Has Held Real Power in South Korea," the following: Real power in the military is not with Chong Song-hwa, commander of the martial law command, and his fellow general officers but with Chon Tu-hwan.

The U.S. imperialists actively backed military gangster Chon Tu-hwan politically and militarily in a bid to allow him to hold real power in the military. In such a cunning way, the U.S. imperialists eliminated the Yusin dictator who had become useless and established the more brutal Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime to patch up the crisis in their colonial rule.

In an interview with an AP reporter on 27 August 1980, Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, who took charge of playing this political drama on the spot in South Korea, babbled: One of the great successes attained in the U.S. policy toward South Korea since the 26 October incident in South Korea is the establishment of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. Our efforts were very successful.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has worn the horsehair cap of the president through the behind-the-scene manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, is also trembling with unrest and terror for fear that he should also meet a miserable fate.

Hoping that rather he would be thrown to the land of Hawaii, like Syngman Rhee and Marcos, not like Pak Chong-hui, who met a miserable fate, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has already arranged for two airplanes for use in his escape to Hawaii.

Only the U.S. imperialists know whether Chon Tu-hwan will be expelled to Hawaii like Syngman Rhee, detained in prison like Chang Myon, or shot to death like Pak Chong-hui.

The NEW KOREA TIMES dated 20 June 1985 said: The Chon Tu-hwan ring is dancing according to the drum of the United States, which is accustomed to replacing the presidents of other countries. However, its destiny will be also determined by the United States.

From preparing the text of speeches to mapping out of policies, the South Korean puppet regime establishes its policy according to the instructions and decisions of the United States and implements them under the surveillance and control of the U.S. imperialists.

Furthermore, the puppet president is not allowed to write his own speeches. The text of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's address delivered during his visit to

the United States in January 1981 was written by Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

In his speech at the National Press Club in Washington, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that South Korea was the defense shelter of the United States and Japan.

For this, the opposition party denounced traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and branded the remark as absurd and exposing his wicked ambition for power. The Japanese magazine SEKAI No 5, 1981 derided this, saying: It is indeed unusual that the president of a country visited a foreign country and defined the stand of his country as a defense shelter for other countries at an official meeting in the foreign country. This remark means that South Korea exists solely in the interests of the United States and Japan. In other words, this remark indicates that the Chon Tu-hwan regime serves the interests of the United States and Japan, not the interests of the South Korean people.

At that time, world public opinion plainly exposed that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a cat's paw who moves according to the batons of three American advisors.

In a dilemma because of his remark, traitor Chon Tu-hwan had to disclose that the text of his address had been discussed with the United States in advance, that politics in South Korea have been controlled by the United States, and that he himself has followed the instructions of his American advisors.

Even the South Korean press circles deplored this miserable fact, saying that it was Muccio, the first American ambassador to South Korea, who wrote the draft of Syngman Rhee's note concerning the transfer of the prerogative for operational command over the South Korean army to MacArthur, the then commander of the UN forces, while Wickham drafted the text of Chon Tu-hwan's address to be delivered during his visit to the United States, and that this has become a laughing-stock in the world today, according to the South Korean magazine SINTONG-A No 3, 1983 and South Korean Munhwa Radio, 11 February 1981.

There is no stooge in the world who, like the South Korean puppets, has acted as a dummy for the U.S. imperialists without any real power.

Hi Hyong-kun, finding through the Voice of the United Nations Command on 2 September 1952 that he was appointed as the delegate of the puppet side to the negotiations for the military armistice agreement, asked traitor Syngman Rhee about it. At that time, Syngman Rhee told Yi Hyong-kun: I believe the Americans appointed you, not me. However, you had better tell the people that I appointed you, because otherwise the country's prestige would be greatly dropped.

Revealing this, SEOUL SINMUN, dated 24 July 1982, (? deplored) the fact saying that our government was unable to even appoint our army general officer as a delegate to the negotiations.

Some time ago, analyzing data from 1961 through 1979, the South Korean TONG-A ILBO reported that the UN Forces commander always had a voice in personnel assignments for the posts of puppet army division commander or higher, and that, especially for the position of chief of staff, he recommended people he favored directly to the defense minister. Under circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists possess rights for personnel actions, the situation remains today as it was before.

The U.S. imperialists supervise, control, and manipulate the puppets' policy making and its execution through their ruling institutions in South Korea by cunning and deceptive means. The U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Ambassador occupy a special position. The South Korean magazine WOLGAN CHOSON, No 2, 1986, exposed the excessively clamorous nature of the U.S. Embassy as a diplomatic mission and noted that the offices of leading officials are on the eighth floor, including that of the ambassador, that a wireless room for coded communications with the homeland, where most strict security precautions are applied, is on the (? cutting) floor, and that on the fifth floor is the headquarters of the Seoul branch of the U.S. CIA so-called the Research Department [chosabu] which employs approximately 20 persons.

As to the number of the regular employees of the Seoul branch of the U.S. CIA, the magazine continued saying that although there is divergence of opinion, the most dependable estimate says that the number is 40 to 50. The magazine noted that the number increases to about 100 during times of emergency.

While exercising the real power through their vast ruling institutions in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are realizing the domination of South Korea by placing pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors, whom they have systematically trained, in key organizations and key positions in the puppet regime and by controlling them.

Walker, the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, has stated that the South Korean Government has a greater number of U.S. trained experts in high-level posts than the government of any other country, and confessed that since 30 percent of the ministers, vice ministers, and assistant ministers have been educated in the United States, they are very beneficial to their colonial rule, according to the South Korean TONG-A ILBO, 6 October 1981.

Whenever an incident takes place or some political crisis is created in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists dispatch many machinators and plotters, as though a central government dispatched its working-level personnel to a lower-level unit, to find a solution for it.

When their maneuvers to fabricate the puppet Syngman Rhee government faced the resistance of the broad democratic and patriotic forces, the U.S. imperialists fabricated the so-called UN Korean Commission, dispatched a ruck to South Korea, and carried out the unilateral 10 May elections.

When the puppet Syngman Rhee regime collapsed, the U.S. imperialists dispatched numerous machinators to South Korea, including Silver, who was notorious even in the U.S. CIA as a veteran spy who for 15 years, had participated in extensive manipulations during the East-West cold war, to deal with the situation created during 19 April popular uprising and 16 May coup, according to the South Korean Magazine WOLGAN CHOSON, No 2, 1986.

In January 1964, when the South Korea-Japan talks which began under their instructions were at a stalemate because of the South Korean people's strong opposition, the U.S. imperialists dispatched U.S. Secretary of State Rusk to quickly settle the talks. The United States sent Secretary of State Rusk to visit South Korea, urged it to settle the normalization of South Korean-Japanese diplomatic relations at an early date, and reconfirmed continuous U.S. support for South Korea, according to the 100-Year History of South Korea-U.S. Diplomatic Relations.

It was the U.S. imperialists who instructed the South Korean puppet clique to dispatch the puppet army to South Vietnam during the Vietnam war. When the problem ran into difficulties because of the South Korean people's resistance, the U.S. imperialists repeatedly sent rucks to South Korea, including Vice President Humphrey, and Green, assistant secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, to urge the puppets to dispatch their troops to Vietnam. In May 1965, they summoned traitor Pak Chong-hui to Washington to put pressure on him.

When the puppet Pak Chong-hui regime faced a crisis in 1979 because of the people's resistance, Carter, then the U.S. president, and other high-ranking officials, including the defense minister and the director of the CIA, continuously came in groups to probe and direct on-the-spot measures to find a way out of this crisis.

The number of machinators and plotters the U.S. imperialists have sent to South Korea is increasing with each passing day. In an attempt to prevent South Korea from becoming a second Philippines, the U.S. imperialists this year have sent hundreds of policy makers from the State Department, the Defense Department and the White House, including the U.S. Secretary of State, the U.S. Defense Secretary, and even the Heritage Foundation, which is said to be the Reagan's policy brain, to engage in various sorts of machinations. These men seek to block the advance of the students and democratic forces in an attempt to save the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime from crisis and to sustain colonial rule.

Inspired by Washington, Chon Tu-hwan abruptly changed his attitude and allowed the NKDP to begin the 10-million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision. Such a minor concession influenced the mind of the middle-of-the-road politicians and the South Korean middle class, which has contributed to undermining the unity of the opposition camp, according to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, 2 June 1986.

Through the manipulations of the machinators and plotters sent on-the-spot, mutual concessions are being explored in South Korea between the ruling and opposition parties concerning constitutional revision, and suppression of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the students and the people is being stepped up.

The Ringleader of Fascist Rule

To hold South Korea as their permanent colony, the U.S. imperialists have even thoroughly strangled the people's elementary democratic rights and human rights and have harshly suppressed patriotic forces which call for national sovereignty. In suppressing the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists have used different tactics during the time before the Korean war and after the war. Before the Korean war, U.S. troops, together with the puppet army, were directly mobilized to suppress the people. In August 1946, the U.S. imperialists ruthlessly suppressed the South Korean people who rose in demonstrations to call for democracy and better living conditions on the first anniversary of liberation from Japanese colonial rule. The colliers of Hwasun Colliery, parading into Kwangju clashed with U.S. troops and the police. Under cover of six U.S. bombers, the U.S. troops and the police committed a massacre, causing hundreds of casualties, according to the South Korean CHOSON ILBO, 24 August 1946.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists brutally suppressed the South Korean people's October popular resistance. Heavily armed with tanks and other lethal weapons, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, together with the puppet police, ruthlessly massacred approximately 1,000 people who rose in the popular resistance in October, wounding thousands of people, and arresting approximately 10,000 patriotic people.

During the Taegu uprising, the U.S. Air Force and cavalry troops massacred 300 people. A total of 3,600 people were missing, according to a report of the Provisional UN Korean commission at the 3d UN General Assembly.

Since then, the U.S. imperialists have never ceased the brutal suppression of the South Korean people. (Arno Bumwooth), U.S. advisor to the 2d Regiment of the puppet army, directly organized and carried out the execution by firing squad of 69 patriots who participated in the mutiny of Yosu and Suncheon. Robert, head of the U.S. military Advisors Group, directly supervising the desperate liquidation operation of the South Korean guerrillas, ordered U.S. troops and the puppet army mobilized for the liquidation operation to employ all means available, including massacre, collective arson, and forced banishment. The punitive force directed by Robert mercilessly massacred approximately 62,000 people between July and mid-December 1949, and massacred approximately 40,000 people during the winter-time liquidation operation from December 1949 through January 1950. During this time, they committed the unprecedented suppressive atrocity of burning approximately 200,000 peasant houses and expelling approximately 1 million peasants, starving and freezing them to death in the bitterly cold winter.

Since the end of the war, the U.S. imperialists have used a cunning new method to drive the puppet army and the puppet police to the front and have them suppress the people, while they remain in the rear to conduct threatening and blackmailing maneuvers through the demonstration of force.

During the popular uprising of 19 April 1960, the U.S. imperialists drove the South Korean puppet army and police to suppress the masses who rose, and by additionally dispatching modern weapons, including surface-to-air Nike Hercules guided missiles, and approximately 8,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from the U.S. mainland to South Korea, they threatened the people and maneuvered to divert their attention elsewhere.

The U.S. Imperialists Are the Ringleaders of the Kwangju Massacre

The U.S. imperialists' active support and manipulations encouraged the military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan to commit the barbarity of the massive Kwangju massacre which incurs the wrath of both heaven and man. It is assumed that Chon Tu-hwan could take this hardline step with confidence because the United States gave its tacit approval. The U.S. government approved the dispatch of the South Korean martial law troops to Kwangju to repress the uprising there. On the morning of 18 May, when martial law was implemented on an expanded basis, the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea issued a statement over the broadcast network of the U.S. Forces in Seoul, calling for special attention to abide by the martial law. U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, on 23 May, stated that the United States had accumulated in South Korea enough military supplies to fight for 30 to 60 days. All of this means U.S. Government support for Chon Tu-hwan, according to the Japanese weekly magazine TOYO KEIZAI, 7 June 1980.

When the popular uprising in Kwangju spread into an armed riot, an emergency meeting was held at the White House on 22 May with the attendance of the U.S. secretary of state, defense minister, presidential assistant for national security, and the director of the CIA, to take a suppressive step. Pursuant to the results of this emergency meeting, the U.S. State Department and Defense Department released to Chon Tu-hwan the armored unit of the three divisions of the puppet troops commanded by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea, to be sent to repress the Kwangju popular uprising. To back this up, they issued an alert order to the U.S. forces in South Korea, so that they could be mobilized at any time. During the meeting, Brzezinski, presidential assistant for national security, asserted that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops should be directly dispatched to Kwangju, saying that the popular resistance of Kwangju should be repressed in an iron fist manner. Gleysteen, then U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, in an interview with the ASAHI SHIMBUN's Washington correspondent on 17 May 1985, confessed that he coordinated with Washington to get approval to dispatch the 20th Division, which was under the UN Forces Command, to Kwangju. Thus, the U.S. imperialists, not acting in front, act invariably as manipulators to suppress the South Korean people by vicious means and to strangle their struggle.

The [words indistinct] Reunification

To hold South Korea permanently as a colony, the U.S. imperialists have resorted to all manner of tactics to fix and perpetuate national division, while obstructing the reunification of our country by all means. It is the stereotyped tactic of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to divide and rule other countries and nations. The U.S. imperialists, occupying South Korea, have maneuvered not only to make South Korea their complete colony and military base by dividing our country, but also to wage aggression against the entirety of Korea by using South Korea as a stepping stone and to realize their ambition for world domination.

Hence, the U.S. imperialists blocked by guns and bayonets all the Korean people's efforts to build an independent and reunified state immediately after national liberation on 15 August 1945, forced South Korea to implement the unilateral elections and government, and repressed the South Korean people's aspiration for reunification, after the popular uprising on 19 April 1960, and fabricated the 16 May military coup.

In particular, early in the 1970's when the South Korean people's yearning for reunification was heightened more than ever before, the U.S. imperialists had a conference in Washington to decide that North-South contact should be made in such a way as to perpetuate two Koreas. Based on the U.S. imperialists scheme, the South Korean puppets maneuvered to make dialogue with us a dialogue for perpetual division, a dialogue for a two-Koreas plot. At that time the South Korean puppets raved: From today on, we are moving from the era of North-South confrontation without dialogue to that of North-South confrontation with dialogue. The joint statement is not a treaty, nor does it take on the nature of a treaty. We cannot depend on this multipage statement for our destiny, nor can we trust it. The people should not have expectations of the North-South joint statement. All of this was based on the U.S. masters' instruction.

As soon as the 4 July North-South joint statement was issued, (Bray), U.S. State Department spokesman, stated that even if talks between the North and South of Korea are held, the United States would continue to push ahead with the plan to modernize the South Korean army and that they had no plans to reduce U.S. armed forces in South Korea. In July that year, Green, the U.S. assistant secretary for Far Eastern affairs, made an outburst that they would give greater military and economic aid to South Korea to give it the confidence necessary to continue negotiations with North Korea in the Far Eastern region and that the reunification of the Korean peninsula should ultimately come about through the UN.

Going along with this outburst, the U.S. imperialists brought a (DD-805) destroyer into South Korea on 5 July 1972. They then continued to bring in modern planes, including F-5f's, and F-4 phantoms, destroyers, missile-equipped warships, and other war supplies. On 10 August, even a foreign military aid bill was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives

authorizing military aid of \$215.7 million to accelerate the modernization of the puppet army. However, they could not block the yearning for reunification that was heightening each day in South Korea.

Flustered by this, the U.S. imperialists pushed the South Korean puppets to establish a Yusin system to ruthlessly suppress the patriotic forces that desire dialogue and reunification. Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets declared emergency martial law on 17 October 1972 and fabricated the Yusin system. Yet the voices supporting the three principles of reunification--independence, [words indistinct] reunification, and grand national unity--rose higher with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists undertook a new plot for the perpetual division of Korea. The so-called special statement on foreign policy for peaceful reunification which the South Korean puppets issued on 23 June 1973 was a direct product of the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot. As soon as the 23 June special statement was issued, the puppet foreign minister stated that the major contents of the 23 June declaration were to urge simultaneous entry into the UN of the North and the South. On 20 July 1973, the U.S. defense secretary indicated that the United States actively supports the simultaneous entry into the UN of the North and the South and that the United States would make every available diplomatic effort to bring about the simultaneous entry into the UN of the North and the South, according to the South Korean magazine CHONGGYONG MUNHWA, No 2, 1985, and the South Korean HAPDONG News Agency report from Washington, dated 21 July 1973.

The U.S. imperialists submitted a proposal to the 28th UN General Assembly in 1973 for the simultaneous entry into the UN of the North and the South. As this was rejected, the U.S. imperialists submitted a proposal for the South Korean puppets' unilateral entry into the UN during the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975. As this proposal was rejected by the UN Security Council on 6 September, the U.S. imperialists submitted it again on 22 September, disgracing themselves very much.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who have frustrated dialogue and inspired confrontation in the 1970's for the perpetual division of Korea and the actual manipulators who are throwing a wet blanket over dialogue and aggravating tension in the 1980's.

In April, when the atmosphere for dialogue was mature and the date for talks was decided upon, Reagan summoned puppet Chon Tu-hwan to Washington. Saying that South Korea is the wedge for peace in Northeast Asia, he affirmed that the United States would continue military aid to South Korea, according to the Voice of America, 29 April 1985.

Saying that they support North-South dialogue, the U.S. imperialists, in fact, have conducted manipulations so that the South Korean puppets cannot be active toward dialogue. North Korea has recently made a conciliatory

proposal to hold peace talks. However, the political analysts in Washington for South Korean affairs warn that South Korea should not rely too heavily on the North Korean proposal, according to the Voice of America, 14 April 1985.

When our compatriotic relief step brought about the hard-won North-South dialogue, Walker, the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, warned the South Korean puppets to discourage them from actively participating in dialogue, saying that they should not hope for too much and that a deceptive scheme could be involved in it, according to South Korean Radio No 2, 6 November 1984.

After that, despite the strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists conducted the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise, which was incompatible with dialogue, suspending the hard-won North-South dialogue. Last year, the U.S. imperialists, further stepping up the arms buildup and war maneuvers behind the scenes of North-South dialogue, instigated the puppets, saying that they should outdo us with superiority in strength.

When traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the United States last year, the U.S. vice president assured the fascist clique that after the year 2,000, with high defense preparedness in South Korea and with a firm U.S. commitment for security, North Korea would be compelled to accept their step to fabricate two Koreas, according to South Korean Radio No 2, 26 April 1985.

This year, the U.S. imperialists conducted the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise, suspending multi-channeled North-South dialogue all at once. In the so-called annual security consultative meeting, they machinated to continue to step up the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and to further accelerate the arms buildup in South Korea. This is an open provocation to completely frustrate North-South dialogue and a vicious scheme to hold South Korea permanently as their forward nuclear base. Hence, the U.S. imperialists are not accepting our proposals for tripartite talks and for talks among military persons in authority for the alleviation of tension and peace on the Korean peninsula, frenziedly engaging in inspiring the arms buildup and North-South confrontation in South Korea.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' vicious maneuvers for the two Koreas plot, the atmosphere for dialogue has disappeared from our country, and confrontation and tension are further aggravated. The facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are implementing neocolonial rule in South Korea, holding all real power and controlling the puppets behind the scenes.

However, interference and machinations can never solve the situation. That a dark society and a colony like South Korea exists on the earth at the present time characterized by independence is the shame of mankind and an intolerable stain on the times.

Today, the South Korean people and students have launched into a sacred anti-U.S. struggle for independence with the aspirations and demands of

the times. The students, shouldering the future of the nation, are shedding blood in the streets of resistance, and democratic figures of all walks of life unjustly suffer in prison.

The U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea at an early date, and their colonial rule should be brought to an end. The South Korean people will continue a daring struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces out of South Korea and achieve the historical cause of reunifying the country.

The CPRF Secretariat expresses the firm conviction that the peace-loving people of the world who love independence, democracy, and peace will further raise their voices to bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea, force the U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons out of South Korea, and make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone of peace.

13 August 1986, Pyongyang

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CSO: 4110/102

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS 'ANTI-U.S.,' 'ANTI-JAPAN' STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK160526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean students waged the fierce anti-U.S., anti-Japan, anti-"government" struggle on the occasion of the 15 August liberation anniversary.

According to a foreign press report from Seoul, students of Sogang University staged a demonstration on 14 August, resisting the suppression by the riot police with stones and chanting the slogan "Drive Out U.S. and Japanese imperialism."

Students of Hanyang University who staged a joint demonstration that day together with students of more than 10 universities in Seoul, shouting "Down with U.S. imperialism," "Down with the pro-U.S. 'regime'" and "Reject the Asian Games" held a sit-in strike in the night.

More than 600 students of the university demanded the resignation of the traitor Cho Tu-hwan and an end to the U.S. support to the traitor.

On 15 August the fascist clique mobilized thousands of riot police throughout Seoul and created a suppressive atmosphere, preventing students from entering their campuses.

Activists in defending the right of consumers in Seoul staged a demonstration in the main street on 13 August to boycott U.S. cigarettes.

The U.S. cigarette boycott campaign was launched as the Cho Tu-hwan puppets plan to legalize the selling of U.S. cigarettes at cigarette stands in South Korea beginning 1 September.

Earlier, on 10 August, more than 400 students of Songgyungwan, Kukmin and three other universities in Seoul staged a violent demonstration, shouting such anti-"government" slogans as "smash the special parliamentary committee for constitutional amendment" and resisting the puppet police with stones.

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CSO: 4100/233

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. 'PRESSURE', SOUTH'S MARKET OPENING DENOUNCED

Daily Denounces U.S. Economic Pressure

SK181013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial titled "Let Us Oppose and Reject U.S. Economic Pressure on South Korea."

According to the recent settlement of "pending trade issues" forced by the U.S. imperialists upon the South Korean puppets, the latter will open the cigarette market to the United States from the coming September and protect the U.S. intellectual ownership including copyright and patent rights and allow the infiltration of U.S. insurance companies into South Korea from the latter half of next year, the editorial notes, and says:

The market opening will seriously affect not only the cigarette and insurance markets and intellectual ownership but also production, commercial circulation, publishing, academic and other fields of South Korea and result in intensifying the U.S. invasion and control over the economy as a whole.

Noting that in this connection voices are now ringing out loudly in South Korea in denunciation of the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, it stresses: The U.S. imperialists intend to further deepen the economic subjugation of South Korea through the settlement of "pending trade issues."

It brands the U.S. imperialists as an aggressor and plunderer who landed in South Korea under the guise of "helper," subjugated and dislocated the national economy and fattened on by exploiting and plundering the people. It continues:

Today South Korea is saddled with foreign debt surpassing by far 50,000 million dollars, and South Korea, once a granary, has turned into an area of chronic famine which has to import millions of tons of grains every year, jobless and foodless people are flooding the streets and the people are suffering in destitution. All this is attributable to the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation and plunder.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique advertises that the United States is a "friendly country" and "helper," South Korea is a colony which is subjugated to the U.S. imperialists and a victim ensuring the U.S. interests.

We decisively denounce the U.S. imperialists' economic aggression on South Korea and bitterly condemn the treacheries of the Chon Tu-hwan group fawning on the U.S. imperialists.

As long as the colonial subjugation of U.S. imperialism and the flunkeyist treacheries of the puppet clique are not brought to an end, the South Korean people will be unable to free themselves from the present misfortunes and distress and the stability and independent development of the South Korean economy are unthinkable.

The popular masses of all setments including workers and peasants of South Korea should pool their strength under the banner of independence and self-sustenance, persistently wage the immediate struggle against the economic plunder and pressure by the U.S. imperialists in close combination with the struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism, for democracy against fascism and thus put an end to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and realise the cause of social independence and democratisation. This is the only way to enjoy an independent and creative life.

DPRK Daily Denounces Opening Market

SK200510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Wednesday denounced the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for having called "local delegates" of the "Central Society of Agricultural Cooperatives" and urged them to stand in the van for "increase of peasants' income."

Noting that this is a most shameless burlesque flouting the South Korean peasants, the paper says in a signed commentary:

As for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is not entitled to talk about the development of agriculture in South Korea or the increase of peasants' income.

He is a criminal who has imported a lot of American rice for the interest of the U.S. masters and thereby made peasants saddled with heavy debts, not getting production cost. He is the very one who under the pretext of increasing the "income" of peasants, imported American cows and sold them to peasants at a high price and introduced American beef indiscriminately to make peasants have a hell of [a] time by reducing the cow price below that of dog. This time the puppet has also opened a cigarette market, yielding to brigandish demand of the U.S. imperialists. This is a criminal act destroying the cigarette industry of South Korea and dealing heavy blows at more than 130,000 tobacco growing families.

The traitor is making crafty utterances to put the blame for sacrificing peasants on the "agricultural cooperatives" and tone down the anti-"government" sentiments mounting among the peasants. No matter what trick he resorts to, peasants will neither be cheated nor tolerate his despicable criminal acts.

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CSO: 4100/233

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM TAE-CHUNG ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR CHON GOVERNMENT

SK161028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, on 14 August warned that "anti-American sentiment among the South Korean people would burst out of control" if the United States fails to support South Korea's current democratisation process, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

He told foreign reporters that day that the Reagan administration must stop supporting the dictatorial "government" of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Referring to the question of constitutional amendment, he said the "special parliamentary committee for constitutional amendment" would play no role.

As a "direct presidential election system enjoys an absolute support of the voters," if the Chon Tu-hwan group refuses to accept it, it "will invite another Philippine case" in South Korea, he warned.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan group is not in full control of the military, he said:

"The military is unstable. A handful of generals around Seoul may support the Chon Tu-hwan 'government,' but there also are many others who overwhelmingly support our democratisation."

He further said:

"I see a good possibility that the military would remain neutral."

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CSO: 4100/233

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY COMMENTS ON CONTROVERSY OVER DEEVER LOBBYING

SK200606 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 19 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 August commentary: "A Scandal Has Been Laid Bare"]

[Text] The hiring of a former U.S. Government official with money and bribes by South Korea's Chon Tu-hwan ring has developed into a scandal, creating a great stir in political and social circles in the United States and South Korea.

Speaking to reporters on 16 August, floor leader of South Korea's NKDP Kim Tong-yong said that his party would soon demand convocation of a special National Assembly session to mount a thorough investigation into the issue concerning the Chon Tu-hwan ring's hiring of Michael Deaver, an American lobbyist and former White House deputy chief of staff. He asserted that U.S. ambassador to South Korea Walker, who has close ties with the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime, should be recalled.

According to what has been exposed by U.S. and Japanese publications, Deaver, who has been deeply involved in trade deals between the United States and the South Korean puppets, is reportedly receiving an annual payment of \$1.7 million from the puppet South Korean Government as operational funds. It has also been exposed that Deaver's lobbying company has signed a \$475,000 contract with South Korea's International Cultural Society, an organization run by the puppet Ministry of Culture and Information.

Deaver reportedly has received \$2 million from the puppet government as a reward for arranging a meeting between a man having close ties with traitor Chon Tu-hwan and Reagan at the White House shortly before Reagan's junket to South Korea in 1983.

The scandal over the South Korean puppets' use of Deaver as a lobbyist by paying him money has laid bare for all to see the dirty toadyist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which leaves no means untried in a bid to stay in power under the protection of the high-ranking U.S. ruling class by carrying favor with it.

This must be what AFP had in mind when it reported from Seoul that South Korea hired Deaver in the belief that he was close to Reagan. The scandal that has now been exposed, one of the tricks designed to win the U.S. masters' favor, leads one to recall the end of traitor Pak Chong-hui who perished while devoting himself to committing dirty acts of offering money and bribes to his U.S. masters through Pak Tong-son, an agent disguised as a businessman.

It is therefore not accidental that U.S. publications pegged the Deaver scandal as another Koreagate--another South Korean puppets' attempt to bribe the United States. It is because the Chon Tu-hwan ring is, from beginning to end, a dirty solidier prolonging its power under the protection of U.S. bayonets that it is devoted to such abominable deeds. It also has something to do with the position of the puppets which is becoming worse with each passing day as the ring is forsaken at home and abroad.

Because of the traitorous and nation-selling crimes it has committed, which will not be forgiven for thousands of years to come, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now being thoroughly rejected by the South Korean people. As a result, the fascist military rule in South Korea is in a serious crisis.

The puppets, who know their master's tricks of replacing the running dogs with new ones whenever the colonial rule faced with a crisis, are ill at ease at the thought of their position. The puppet clique, which is seized by uneasiness, is now further strengthening fascist suppression of the people at home, while clinging to brazen-faced maneuvers in an effort to prolong its life in power even by offering money and bribes abroad to carry favor with their masters.

This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of dirty toadyist traitors who unscrupulously do any unjust things to stay in power, as well as human garbage that takes no notice of nation or ignominy.

As its ignominious deeds are being brought to light, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is doing all it can do in the manner of a dying horse making its final kicks to prevent its dirty deeds from being laid bare. This, however, is as stupid trying to plug a broken dike with sand.

Criminal deeds are accountable, and people will never tolerate the flunkeyist traitors.

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CSO: 4110/102

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES CHON GROUP FOR HIRING DEAVER

SK200505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 August (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for having hired former White House deputy chief of staff Michael Deaver with money and bribes.

The daily says that this scandal fully shows the dirty nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group of flunkeyist-traitors which leaves no stone unturned to carry favor with the high-ranking U.S. ruling circles and maintain its power under their patronage.

Noting that Deaver received from the South Korean puppet government \$1.7 million a year as operative expenses and \$2 million from it as a reward for his arrangement of a meeting between the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's close associate and Reagan in the White House on the threshold of Reagan's tour of South Korea in 1983, the daily says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group is engrossed in such despicable acts because it is a band of dirty stooges barely maintaining its power with the backing of the U.S. bayonet and its position is growing worse with each passing day, forsaken at home and abroad.

The puppets, aware of the method of the master who changes his lackeys each time the colonial rule faces a crisis should feel uneasy about their position. Seized with fear, the puppet clique is resorting to such mean tricks to prolong its remaining days by winning the favor of its master.

This eloquently tells that the Chon Tu-hwan group is a group of despicable flunkeyists and traitors who permit themselves at any infamy to maintain their power and dirty human offscourings who think nothing of the nation and are lost to shame.

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CSO: 4110/102

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

AMERICAN GROUP SEEKS CHANGE IN KOREAN POLICY

SK142234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Aug (KCNA)--The American Democratic Figures Association, a progressive organisation in the United States, had a meeting in Washington and adopted a resolution urging a change to the U.S. policy toward South Korea, according to SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States.

Criticizing the U.S. Government policy of giving military and economic aid to the South Korean military "regime" which resorts to prison and torture, the resolution demands that a decisive step of the following content be taken:

To separate military from politics in South Korea and make a democratic government composed mainly of civilians control it.

To replace the dictatorial "regime" with a democratic one under condition of the political freedom of all people guaranteed.

To release all political prisoners.

To raise the minimum wage standard, increase the income of the peasants and ensure free trade union activities.

To put an end to all the illegal activities and terrorism of the South Korean "security planning board" in the United States and other countries.

To withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The resolution warns that, if those points were not accepted, the U.S. Government supporting the dictator would be held responsible.

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CSO: 4100/233

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER SOUTH KOREAN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON ANNIVERSARY

SK120501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean "foreign minister" and army corps commander of the "ROK Army," made public a press statement Monday in Pyongyang on the 41st anniversary of the 15 August liberation, in which he urged the South Korean people to strive harder for the sacred cause of independence, democracy and unification to bring the day of true liberation.

In the press statement, he said: Our Korean nation has suffered an unbearable tragedy till today since the country was divided into the North and the South on 15 August, 41 years ago.

Our fellow countrymen must not prolong the sufferings of the division.

Choe Tok-sin further said:

A short cut to the solution of our national problem is for our nation to solve it by itself by displaying the spirit of independence.

To reject the foreign interference and settle the internal problem by our nation itself from the stand of national independence is a most effective way.

The South Korean authorities are now following and kowtowing to the United States and pursuing the anti-national and anti-unification, treacherous policy more zealously than the successive rulers of South Korea. This stark reality shows that the presence of U.S. forces and dictatorship do more harm than good to the nation.

The North's proposal to discuss the question of detente with the United States and the South Korean authorities is very good for the relaxation of the military tensions at this moment and indispensable for the resumption of deadlocked dialogues, Choe said.

The U.S. side, he continued, evaded the North's proposal for talks of military authorities, arguing that it is a matter concerning the North-South relations and the South Korean authorities also shunned the talks, contending that the question of relaxation of tensions might be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

I, [as] a former general of the "ROK Army" who was once directly involved in the armistice talks, consider it unreasonable and illogical for the United States and the South Korean authorities to argue for the possibility of this question at the MAC.

For my own experience, I know that the South Korean authorities are not a signatory to the armistice agreement and have no competency or say at the MAC.

When a message of instructions is passed into the meeting room from behind in the course of a MAC meeting, it is circulated only among the officers of the U.S. forces' side, the "ROK Army" side utterly ignored. And it is a fact that the "ROK Army" side does not even know what question is to be discussed till it enters the conference room.

Thus, the positions and powers of the U.S. forces' side and the "ROK Army" side in the MAC are poles apart and they are in the master-servant relationship.

The MAC is, in the literal sense of the words, a tool for supervising the execution of the provisions of the armistice agreement and dealing with their violation. So it is against reason for it takes up political questions related to the relaxation of tensions.

Now the United States and the South Korean authorities call for discussing the question of detente at the Military Armistice Commission. This is no more than a pretext to shirk their responsibility for the heightened tension and reject the North's new peace proposal.

The South Korean authorities' behavior toward the proposal to hold talks between the military authorities well proved that the United States and South Korea are in the master-servant relationship and the South Korean authorities want neither detente nor peace, toeing the U.S. line.

The South Korean rulers and military quarters must ponder over and act rightly.

Even though there may be some difficulties and troubles, they must frankly admit their subordination to the United States, free themselves from this position, live in their own spirit and refrain from doing any more harm to the nation.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I earnestly advise Japan which occupied our country and put it under a brutal colonial rule in the past and the United States which has split our nation and reduced the southern half of our country to a colony.

The present rulers of Japan would be best advised to renounce their wrong stand in leaving the Japanese territory to the United States as its military base against the will of its people and declare the conversion of the territory into a nuclear-free, war-free, peace zone.

If the United States values what is called the "American Spirit of Independence" it displayed to be free from the position of colony of Great Britain 200-odd years ago, it must respect the independent spirit of other nations and had better withdraw of its own accord from South Korea where the spirit is now displayed.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BULLETIN FROM REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE

SK132255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA)--The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a bulletin recently.

Under the title "We Demand Denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula for Peace" the bulletin carries letters sent to the International Liaison Committee from figures of various countries including Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-president of Portugal.

In his letter Francisco da Costa Gomes says: The U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea pose a great threat not only to the entire Korean people but also to the people in Asia and the rest of the world and the abolition of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula is, in the final analysis, a decisive question in dispelling the danger of conflicts in this region.

Fully supporting the International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula slated in Pyongyang in September, he expressed his readiness to make every effort possible for its success.

The bulletin says the general secretary of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, the general secretary of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association and other figures of various countries fully supported the proposal to hold in Pyongyang the International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula and stressed that peace in Korea will be greatly conducive to the preservation and consolidation of peace in the world.

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CSO: 4100/233

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MEETING WELCOMES YOUTH WHO 'CAME OVER' FROM SOUTH

SK150842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting was held Wednesday in Pyongyang to welcome Kim Kwang-hyon, a South Korean youth who came over to the North.

He was awarded the Order of National Flag Third Class, a large monetary prize and souvenirs at the meeting.

In his speech Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, highly praised Kim Kwang-hyon's coming over to the North as a patriotic deed for the country and the nation.

Speaking in reply, Kim Kwang-hyon said:

When I was in the Middle East, I had a chance to read the NEW YORK TIMES praising the greatness of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il deeply revered and respected by foreigners and came to be proud of being a member of a great nation for the first time in my life. I longed for the North, while frequently reading publications introducing the development of the North. Eventually, I took the road of coming to the North.

Although my parents went to the South from the North, compatriots in the North warmly received me and accorded me hospitality. I think this is entirely thanks to the warm love and solicitude of the great leader General Kim Il-sung and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il for the people.

He denounced the South Korean puppet clique for watching and maltreating those who went to the South and families and relatives of those who came to the North.

He expressed his determination to dedicate himself to the sacred cause of national reunification.

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CSO: 4100/233

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

POLLUTION SAID TO MAKE BREATHING DIFFICULT FOR ASIAD

SK121019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--A bad smell caused by pollution makes it difficult for people to breathe at the Chamsil Stadium in Seoul built by the puppet authorities for the Asiad and Olympics, according to the South Korean newspaper CHUNGANG ILBO.

The paper said 24 tributaries including the Tan, Chungrang and Anyang streams flowing into the river Han and its main stream were seriously polluted by sewer and poisonous material from factories.

It said even the area around the Chamsil Stadium where the Asian Games and Olympic Games would be held has become a polluted one and people can hardly pass by without covering their noses because of the bad smell from polluted Tan stream.

The water of the Tan stream has turned black due to the indiscriminately thrown out sewage, it added.

An inhabitant was quoted by the newspaper as saying "I was quite surprised to see the Tan stream. Such dirty water flows and people drink that water. I thought it is like drinking a poison."

This is the state of Seoul where the puppet clique will host the Asiad and Olympics.

Little wonder, public opinion at home and abroad is lifting up voices that Seoul is unfit for international games and people should not go to South Korea.

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CSO: 4100/233

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY COMMENTS ON PREPARATIONS FOR ASIAD

SK150028 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 13 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 14 August commentary: "Scene of Commotion Where Units of Suppression Are Rampant"]

[Text] It has been learned that with the Asian Games ahead, the puppet Ministry of Internal Affairs has established on-site command headquarters in stadiums and related facilities and has finished organizing and training relevant units for these headquarters.

Meanwhile, it has also been learned that the Ministry of Internal Affairs has decided to deploy mobile units in charge of criminal cases in Seoul and other areas where sports events will take place. It has been known that the puppet police have already established approximately 210 guard command headquarters and 150 police stations and sub-stations and that the puppet Seoul local Prosecutor's Office has organized a headquarters to deal with crimes during the Asian Games and a special unit to deal with crimes of foreigners. The number of headquarters said to be organized to prepare for the Asian Games is countless, and units of suppression under various titles, including law-enforcement units, special units, mobile units, and guard units, have been deployed in major cities. Under circumstances in which the order of emergency guard and duty and even the Class A emergency alert status are in force, the forces of suppression are playing the game of all-out checks, special arrests, checks and searches, and night raids almost every day according to the so-called operational plans.

Dreary sights are seen in South Korea with the Asian Games ahead. The puppets babble that this game is designed to deal with foreign terrorist groups, to prevent crimes, and to ensure security. It is clear that foreign groups of gangsters and thieves seek to take advantage of the Asian Games as has been babbled about by the puppets. There is also information that groups of gangsters in the United States, Japan, and other foreign countries have already snuck into South Korea. However, even though the puppets are conducting so-called operations almost daily, no foreign criminal groups have been caught in nets and only the South Korean patriotic youths, students, and people have been suppressed. Even though it babbles that it will catch foreign gangsters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is, in actuality, directing the spearheads of its attacks against patriotic, democratic forces. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of making ill use of the Asian Games to extend its power is an unforgivable crime.

As the Asian Games approach, a trend to oppose the games is growing in South Korea. The youths and students are chanting the slogan "Let us frustrate the Asian Games!" The struggle [to oppose the Asian Games] shows a tendency to explode in a more violent fashion in combination with the struggle to oppose the trade issue, which was settled because of the U.S. imperialists' burglar-like pressure and the puppets' servile submission. Under the pretext of the Asian Games, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to maintain its power, which is facing a crisis, by publicly wielding guns and bayonets.

The puppets, not satisfied with several layers of nets of suppression, are even attempting to mobilize tanks near the stadiums. The rascals propagandized this with magazine pictures showing related scenes, thereby revealing their attempts. How can one be in the mood to participate in international goodwill sports games designed to promote friendship and peace amid a scene of commotion surrounded by tank units where suppression is rampant? South Korea, which is politically uneasy because of confrontation between patriotic forces and reactionary forces and where even international groups of gangsters and thieves are waiting just as the puppets say, is not an appropriate place for international sports games. The puppets' game of holding the Asian Games will not be able to avoid a rupture.

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CSO: 4110/103

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SAYS ASIAN GAMES USED TO INCITE CONFRONTATION

SK200523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "Asian Games Contradictory to National Desire for Reunification," commenting on the fact that the Asian Games are used in South Korea in inciting North-South confrontation and suppressing the movement for democracy.

The author of the article says that the South Korean puppets are frantically kicking up a showdown and war racket under the pretext of "threat from the North" and suppressing students and people demanding democracy and reunification at the point of bayonets on the plea of "keeping order."

It is a perfidy to the nation to spread the fictitious "threat from the North," incite North-South confrontation, obstruct national unity, and bisect the bonds of the homogeneous nation and a crime going against national reunification, using the international sports games as a pretext.

If the games which should be conducive to the promotion of peace and friendship among the Asian peoples are used for an insidious political purpose of splittists, antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South will be further fostered, the tension heightened and an indelible blot left in the history of the Asian Games, the article notes, and says: the Asian Games should not be used as a political plaything of splittists.

It stresses:

Men of reason who are concerned about the sound development of the Asian sports movement should heighten vigilance against the criminal moves of the South Korean puppets who use the 10th Asian Games in whitewashing the dictatorial rule and justifying the moves for confrontation and split.

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CSO: 4100/233

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE MAGAZINE CITED ON SKIN DISEASE FROM GAS IN SOUTH

SK122245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--A skin disease from tear gas is spreading over Seoul, causing many people to suffer, according to a report of the Seoul office of the Japanese magazine SHUKAN JIJI.

Noting that the tear gas used by South Korean puppet police is a strong gas which has been developed by the Japanese "self-defence corps" to suppress riot, it says: The gas makes people sneeze, blinds their eyes with tears, and makes them vomit or lose consciousness.

The exposed regions of the throat and chest swell up red, as if burnt, the magazine said and continued: Red spots appeared all over the bodies of the reporters in Seoul a few days after they covered demonstrations and they felt unbearable itches. This skin disease spreading, its after effects are feared.

This disease, it said, is spreading largely in and around Seoul University and other university areas where the student movement is brisk.

The magazine exposed the ferocity of the South Korean fascist clique, saying: "This skin disease cannot be completely cured, the components of the gas [are] unknown."

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CSO: 4100/233

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL SHORTAGES IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--South Korean enterprises are facing more serious financial shortage in the second half of the year, according to a radio report from Seoul. This was revealed in a survey by a subsidized puppet economic organization. According to it, 69 percent of those surveyed said their financial difficulty would become more serious in the second half of the year. The financial shortage is one of the main causes of the bankruptcy of enterprises in South Korea. The puppet clique has made large appropriations for the Asian Games, while squandering a staggering amount of money for the maintenance of their fascist rule. This has seriously affected the financial conditions of the enterprises. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 16 Aug 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/233

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

'EXPORT BOULEVARD' FOR AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16 Jun 86

[Articles by reporter Kim Song-won: "Automobiles Speeding on 'Export Boulevard'"]

[4 Jun 86 p 7]

[Text] Automobiles are speeding away on "export boulevard."

Having found their way out of the domestic market, automobiles are now at a new point of speeding into the export market.

Particularly, small cars are penetrating the territories of leading foreign auto makers.

This year's total auto production is expected to reach 565,000 units. Of these, 275,000 cars will be bound for the domestic market, and 290,000 cars will go overseas.

For the first time, automobile exports, with 51.3 percent, will exceed domestic consumption.

Last year, the domestic market absorbed 237,000 cars while the export market had only 123,000 cars or 34.2 percent.

Moreover, next year, the proportion for the export market is expected to be 58.8 percent, with exports of 450,000 cars, while the domestic market will absorb 315,000 cars.

Should exports increase yearly, about 7000,000 cars are expected to go overseas in 1990, bringing in about 5 billion dollars.

In such a case, the automobile's share of total Korean exports will exceed 10 percent, though less than Japan's 24 percent.

This is a surprisingly large increase compared with the current 1.7 percent.

Until 1983, the prospect of Korean automobile exports was deemed faint.

The automobile exports, which started in 1976 with 1,243 cars worth \$7.165 million, grew to 26,000 cars in 1978.

However, the automobile industry, which was not competitively equipped because of technological deficiencies and oil price increases caused by the second oil shock, had been at a standstill until 1983.

At that time, all kinds of opinions sprang out in the automobile industry. As positive and negative opinions confronted each other, the industry lost confidence.

But in 1984, Hyundai Motor Company successfully entered the Canadian market, which is an outpost of the United States, and subsequently opened up avenues for automobile exports while increasing exports to 80,000 cars in 1985.

Moreover, with its entry into the U.S. market, which is the main market for automobiles, in February this year, Hyundai has joined the ranks of major exports.

At that time, the U.S. even warned of a "rushed arrivals of Korean cars."

In addition, the auto industry is expected to be even livelier as Kia Industries and Daewoo Motor Company plan to enter the U.S. auto market beginning next year.

The domestic automobile industry is now bearing fruit 24 years after it began production in 1962.

The present automobile industry conditions and export status in Korea resemble much of those of Japan, which is sweeping over the world market, during the period of 1967-1968. Japan increased its exports of passenger-cars from 220,000 in 1967 to 400,000 cars in 1968 and to 560,000 cars in 1969.

At that time, Japan had national income of \$1,200-1,400 per capita and owned far more than 1 million cars.

Using this as a guide post, we can see that the present Korean automobile industry is rather in an advantageous condition for its growth.

This is because an average Korean worker today can obtain a small passenger car with 23 months' worth of pay, whereas a Japanese worker needed 33 months' worth of pay. Furthermore, the present status of not-so-widespread ownership of automobiles means a large potential demand.

Based on the experiences of other countries where their automobile industries commenced exports about the time their per-capita income reached \$2,000, we can say that our conditions for automobile exports have been satisfied to a certain extent.

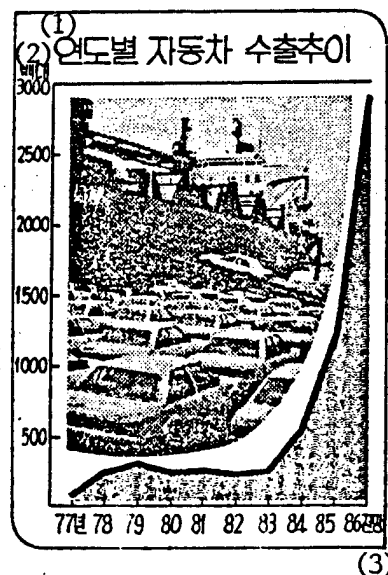
However, import barriers in the world auto market are greater than ever before. That is, leading companies in U.S., Japan and Europe, which accumulated technology and capital for a long time, have employed an "expert strategy."

For instance, the U.S. GM has invested 5 billion dollars in the Saturn plan, which can produce small cars in unmanned automation lines. Moreover, the big three automobile companies of the United States, which includes Ford and Chrysler, are promoting joint production plans with Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Korea, and Taiwan. This will, in fact, squeeze our independent territory.

Even the Japanese companies, which suffer most from the pressures of import restrictions, are trying to use new strategies. They have launched strategies to avoid import restrictions by building large-scale on-site plants in U.S. and Canada.

Moreover, such developing countries as Malaysia and the like, and Eastern European regions are aiming at the North American automobile market. Thus, a "showdown of the century" is expected in American market in 1989-1990.

Under such circumstances, Korea has established, to a certain extent, momentum for automobile exports based on accumulated technology to date, but the next three to four years are expected to be the climax.



Key:

- (1) Annual Automobile Export Trend
- (2) Unit = 100
- (3) Estimate

[5 Jun 86 p 7]

[Text] Hyundai Motor Company, which is leading the Korean automobile exports, is singing aloud in triumph after penetrating the U.S. market this year, Hyundai is particularly proud of using its own brand name, without attaching trademarks of world-famous companies to its cars, in its entry into the U.S. market.

Hyundai has been exporting automobiles for 10 years since 1976, but those were only "trial exports,"

Encouraged by the success of its entry into the U.S. market early this year, Hyundai plans to export over 250,000 cars this year. This scale almost equals the quantity of automobiles exported for the past 10 years to date.

Thus, Hyundai has opened up real avenues for automobile exports. Moreover, Hyundai plans to export 500,000 cars, twice the present quantity, in 1990.

In order to back up all this, Hyundai is steadily expanding its sales network. It has already established 150 outlets in Canada, which was used as a strategic post for its entry into the U.S. market, and it has decided to increase the present 170 outlets in the United States to 230 by adding 60 more.

In that case, Hyundai Motor Company's overseas sales network will have a total of 430 outlets in 60 countries.

In addition, Hyundai plans to strengthen its market position in Australia, Europe, and Central and South America.

Automobile exports must carry after-sale services more than anything else. Expansion of their sales network is necessary to ensure adequate on-site after-sale services.

At the same time, Hyundai is expanding its production facilities to an international scale. Establishment of international-scale production facilities is necessary to compete with leading auto makers in the world.

After last year's completion of the production line that can produce 300,000 small cars per year, Hyundai expanded its production capacity to 450,000 cars per year and this year has commenced construction of additional facilities. It will add a 200,000-car line this year and will increase 100,000 cars early next year. Upon completion of construction of the new facilities, Hyundai's annual production capacity for automobiles including small trucks will increase to 770,000 vehicles. Hyundai plans to raise the production capacity of its Ulsan plant to the so-called "economic unit scale" or one million units by 1990.

Along with such plans for strengthening its production capacity, Hyundai has earmarked 70 billion won this year to accelerate development of technology.

This is because export-bound cars still depend heavily on foreign products for their major parts. Without localization of parts production, competitive strength in exports cannot be attained.

While developing its own capacity, Hyundai is strengthening its ties with foreign companies. Hyundai is determined to improve product quality through expansion of technology imports from Japan's Mitsubishi, which is Hyundai's partner for technology and capital, while forming a technical relationship with U.S. Ford through affiliated companies.

Through such methods, Hyundai plans to raise the present parts supply rate of 60 percent by the suppliers for the export-bound cars to over 90 percent.

To date, major parts for export cars have been imported mostly from Japan and the like. However, because of the rising value of the yen currency, profitability has been decreasing; hence, imports from Japan can no longer continue.

For instance, almost 98 percent of the parts for small cars for domestic consumption is produced domestically. However, foreign parts are being used for export cars because domestic parts cannot easily accommodate the exhaust and safety standards required by the importing countries. Thus, usage of domestic parts for export cars is less than 80 percent. Local production of parts has become one of the most demanding jobs.

In addition, the increasing possibility of import restrictions by the importing countries requires a new strategy. As a preparatory measure against such possibilities, Hyundai plans to establish parts and assembly plants in importing countries.

This is because importing countries are strengthening import restrictions, and particularly the United States is most likely to control the imports of Korean cars.

The Japanese companies' rush to establish plants in the United States as a strategy against import restrictions has become a good lesson for us. But, for now, domestic companies are not strong enough for such tasks because of limited abilities to raise financial resources.

Accordingly, Hyundai has established a small-scale parts factory in Canada and has commenced an experimental operation. This factory will start manufacturing products in September this year.

At the same time, Hyundai is in the process of establishing an assembly plant with an annual production capacity of 100,000 cars, for the second half of the year. If operation of such plants turns out to be smooth, Hyundai plans to try out similar operations in the United States in the 1990's at the latest.

Hyundai also stresses diversification of export cars. While focusing on small cars, it plans to expand into medium cars, buses and trucks, which are more profitable.

Diversification of automobile types reduces risks in the export market. In addition, we must pursue diversification of export cars in order to enhance our reputation as an all-round auto maker in the world market.

If such strategies are pursued as planned, Hyundai Motor Company will be able to enter automobile markets all over the world while enhancing the images of domestic cars in the automobile export market.

[7 Jun 86 p 7]

[Text] Daewoo Motor Company, which was established jointly with U.S. GM, has received full management rights and is searching for new management methods.

Daewoo Motor Company, which has fought hard while suffering from labor-management disputes amid poor management, is now getting on a stable track. Having recovered somewhat from its inferior position in the domestic market, Daewoo has developed the World car this year and jumped into the export battle.

Daewoo has completed construction of Pupyong plant, which is designed for building new model cars, after two years since its construction began in June 1984, and has commenced experimental operations. Total 420 billion won was invested in this plant.

If we include investments by subsidiary companies producing parts, such as Daewoo Motor Parts Co., total investment for this enterprise comes to 700 billion won.

The U.S. GM, which is Daewoo's partner, invested 350 billion won. This is a vast scale compared to the Daewoo Motor Company's 1985 sales revenue of 360 billion won. GM has been satisfied with the small domestic market ever since it jointly invested with Daewoo in 1972. But in 1983, Daewoo decided to move into the export market after GM was persuaded. Until then, Daewoo Motor Company was limited to an annual production capacity of 81,000 cars.

Immediately after the management rights were turned over to Daewoo without any changes in investment share, Daewoo decided to adopt the World car introduced by the GM's West German affiliate Adam Opel as its new model car to be developed, and started expanding its facilities. Despite the pains of labor-management disputes last year, Daewoo proceeded with its construction work relatively smoothly, and after two years of construction period, it has established the latest mode of automated production line which can produce 167,000 cars per year.

Chairman Kim Woo-jung has counted automobile business as a capital-and-technology-intensive export business next to trading and construction. Daewoo is now realizing such a dream.

Daewoo Motor Company has already assembled a World car in April, which was shipped to the United States and has passed automobile safety and exhaust tests to meet the U.S. federal standards.

Daewoo will complete major export procedures upon receiving a final approval after shipping a car produced at the new production line in Pupyong this month.

The full-scale shipping will begin in January next year. The GM sales policy requires that each dealer must have more than 10 cars, and particularly that parts must be available in advance.

Thus, Daewoo will possibly commence on-site sales beginning May next year upon completion of shipping cars and parts to the GM's 2,995 dealers in the United States.

Daewoo Motor Company expects smooth exports of 100,000 cars per year as originally contracted with GM. Daewoo Motor Company is negotiating with GM to increase its future exports to 200,000 cars per year.

Daewoo's new model LeMans is one of the cars that greatly attracted popularity in Europe in 1985. When exported to U.S., it is expected to compare favorably with other cars in the same class.

LeMans is expected to boast its excellence not only in its design but also in performance, interior space and fuel consumption.

The export price of this 1,600-cc class passenger car is expected to be close to that of a similar Japanese car. At the same time, Daewoo is actively negotiating with GM to seek ways to use Daewoo's brand name rather than selling under the GM's trademark as currently planned. This is because foreign buyers have become more confident in buying Korean cars.

In order to expand exports, Daewoo has commenced construction of additional facilities. Daewoo intends to increase its production capacity for LeMans from the present 167,000 cars to 278,000 cars.

It is not building another plant but is rather working to speed up the hourly production rate of 30 cars to 50 cars. If the work is completed within the first half of next year. Daewoo will be equipped to produce 388,000 cars per year, including small buses.

Even if it relies on GM for the North American market, Daewoo plans to independently broaden its territory in other markets. So to speak, Daewoo has secured its foothold in overseas market with GM's help since this is only the beginning, but it will eventually open a new market after sufficient experience has been gained.

(1) ◇美国시장 판매 현황

(2) <85년기준 단위=천대, %>

(3)	會社	乗用車	商用車	合計	前年比
(6)	4 G M	4,607	1,653	6,260	4.0
7	美 포드	2,070	1,271	3,342	6.2
8	國 크라이슬러	1,139	536	1,676	10.8
9	A M C	123	180	304	△11.6
10	美 國 닛산	39	110	150	57.8
11	產 美 國 볼보	145	—	145	11.9
12	美 國 다보타	77	—	77	0.4
13	車 기	—	155	155	10.5
14	계	8,204	3,908	12,112	5.6
15	5 도요	620	329	949	15.5
16	輸 닛산	535	145	680	14.6
17	入 마쓰다	406	—	406	8.4
18	三 井	211	115	326	13.1
19	井 士 丹	154	97	252	26.2
20	士 丹	178	—	178	13.2
21	스즈키	81	78	159	139.7
22	이 스즈키	30	2	32	200.2
23	日本車計	2,217	768	2,985	18.8
24	볼보	139	—	139	37.2
25	기타	479	4	483	15.4
26	계	2,836	772	3,608	18.9
27	합계	11,040	4,680	15,721	8.4

Key:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Present Status of Sales in U.S. Market | 16. Nissan |
| 2. Base Year 1985, Unit=1,000 cars & Percent | 17. Honda |
| 3. Company | 18. Mazda |
| 4. U.S.-Made Cars | 19. Mitsubishi |
| 5. Imported Cars | 20. Fujitsu |
| 6. GM | 21. Isuzu |
| 7. Ford | 22. Suzuki |
| 8. Chrysler | 23. Japanese Total |
| 9. AMC | 24. Volvo |
| 10. U.S. Nissan | 25. Other |
| 11. U.S. Honda | 26. Subtotal |
| 12. U.S. Volvo | 27. Total |
| 13. Other | 28. Passenger Car |
| 14. Subtotal | 29. Commercial Car |
| 15. Toyota | 30. Total |
| | 31. Increase/Decrease over Prior Year |

[9 Jun 86 p 7]

[Text] Creating a "van myth," Kia Industries is expected to raise a gusty wind as it enters again into the passenger-car market.

Kia Industries has returned to its starting point six years after it involuntarily retreated from the passenger-car market due to its insolvent operation and the rationalization of the automobile industry in 1981. To date, Kia has specialized in production of mini buses and trucks of less than five tons, capturing about 40 percent of the total automobile market this year.

Kia Industries, which has finally caught a winning chance after its hard struggles to recover its lost territory in the passenger-car market, is expected, first of all, to make an onslaught on domestic market. To begin with, Kia will introduce a new small car into the domestic market early next year. Based on its reputation in building vans and its prior experience with small cars, Kia will pursue a running fight in domestic market.

At the same time, Kia will make a feint operation upon its entry into export frontier with 85,000 cars per year to be shipped to North America.

Kia will make its entry into the U.S. market through the Ford network, which is Kia's sales link.

In February or March next year, at the latest, the new car is expected to be introduced to North American consumers.

Kia is confident that its passenger cars with engine displacement of 1,100-1,300 cc will be able to secure a relatively superior position in the U.S. small car market.

Kia's model is expected to compete with Suzuki's Sprint and Honda's Civic models, both of which are Japanese, and Kia predicts a winning chance this time.

Particularly, since those two companies' models are in a class of over 1,300 cc, Kia's car is thought to be in an advantageous position in all cases.

The on-site experts figure that Kia will be able to supply the car at a low price and that the car will appeal to yuppie-class people (young or middle-aged urban workers) or as a second car.

Particularly, since the car can run 19 kilometers per liter of gasoline in city driving, the car is expected to appeal most likely to the lower-income class or to students. Due to the falling oil prices, Americans tend to prefer large cars these days, but demand for light-weight passenger-cars is also growing, giving the prospect that Kia will be able to win a new territory.

Last year, Suzuki sold 30,000 Sprints, a newly developed light-weight passenger-car, and it expects to sell 50,000-60,000 units this year. Based on this, it can be said that the potential demand for light-weight passenger-cars is substantial, depending on their development.

Kia's Y-car is, in fact, a product of three countries' specialized work. Besides Kia and the U.S. Ford, Japan's Mazda Motor Company provided techniques in engine and body designs under technology cooperation.

Ford, which is already affiliated with Mazda, has entered into a sales contract with Kia and acquired sales rights in North America. To Mazda, it serves as a circuitous export strategy that avoids the U.S. import restrictions.

Thus, Ford has acquired a new high-quality passenger-car without making a special investment.

Meanwhile, Ford needed a weapon to stand against its rival GM's subcompact models, and now it has it through cooperation with Kia.

On the other hand, Kia is mostly satisfied because it has naturally secured technical cooperation and an export market at a time when it offered a second challenge in the passenger-car market.

The three companies are expected to strengthen their ties further even in capital.

Ford owns part of Mazda while Mazda owns 10 percent of Kia's shares. In addition, Ford will receive 10 percent of Kia's shares within this year. With this, the three companies will be more closely united.

Kia's most important task could be localization of parts production. Because Kia imports most of its plant equipment and materials from Japan, it needs to lighten, through parts development, the pressure arising from the loss in currency exchange caused by the increase in the yen's value.

During the early stage, Kia will have to import from Japan 30 percent of the parts needed for export cars. The actual price of parts will rise in proportion to the increases in the yen's value. Kia, which is known to have been serving as a domestic model in leading its cooperative relationships with affiliated parts companies, is speeding up the localization of parts production while encouraging the cooperating companies. While inducing a technical tie-up with companies affiliated with Japan's Mazda, Kia is making a life or death bet on parts development. Kia plans to raise its parts production rate for domestic cars to the 94 percent level next year at the latest.

During the second half of the year, Kia Industries will complete construction of a plant, designed to produce new cars, with an investment of 230 billion won, which will give a production capacity of 150,000 cars per year.

If exports prove smooth, Kia plans to build another plant for 150,000 cars, giving an annual production capacity of 300,000 cars. In addition, Kia is studying ways to export, through negotiation with affiliated companies, directly to areas other than the United States while planning to broaden its market share from its concentration on small cars to medium cars in the medium and long run.

[10 Jun 86 p 7]

[Text] Dong-a Motor Company has made its entry as a "fearless kid" in the automobile industry. With a jeep maker Kohwa Motor Corporation in its grip, Dong-a Motor Company, for the first time among domestic companies, exported domestic cars to Japan, which is the world's largest auto exporter.

In cooperation with Japan's Daihatsu Group, Dong-a has shipped 20 Corrandos and plans to ship 300 jeeps this year. If it can accomplish smooth on-site sales, Dong-a plans to export 2,000 units in the next three years. Aside from this, Dong-a is working to produce a new model car jointly with Japan's Fuji Heavy Industries through technical and capital cooperation.

It is known that the two companies have developed a concrete plan and that they will soon commence plant construction work.

The car being studied is a four-wheel-drive wagon type built with a frame. In addition, it is expected that a four-wheel-drive passenger-car without a frame will gain popularity.

Dong-a expects that its movement to diversify car models will enable it to overcome the stronghold of Japan. The new model car is said to be equipped with Mitsubishi's 1,800-cc class gasoline or diesel engines.

Beginning in 1988, Dong-a plans to produce 5,000 cars per year and enter the export market.

The reason for the smooth progress in joint exports and investment plans with Japanese companies is simple. Japan needs a low-cost production method, and demand for four-wheel-drive power cars is increasing due to the reactionary tendency that has become widespread recently.

If the two tasks of mass production and exporting prove successful, Dong-a Motor Company will join the ranks of the automobile exporters.

Dong-a Motor Company, which is specialized in making buses and special-purpose vehicles, completed acquisition tasks of the jeep maker Kohwa Motor Corporation last year. It has been pursuing a merger in order to unify the management and plans to complete the process by the end of this month.

Upon completion of the merger, Dong-a's sales revenue is expected to grow from about 80 billion won last year to about 110 billion won this year. Upon acquisition of Kohwa, Dong-a Motor Company paved its way into the export industry.

Dong-a has already moved Kohwa's production line to Pyongtaek plant and is in the process of a large-scale expansion. It will expand its annual jeep production capacity from its previous 3,000 units to 10,000 units. The plant extension work, for which 12 billion won will be invested, will be completed within this year.

Besides the extension, the plant includes production plans for a new model car called X-car. In order to become an all-around auto maker, Dong-a has placed greater emphasis on the X-car production plan.

The X-car is a four-wheel-drive wagon. This car is aimed not only at the domestic market but also at the export market. The car is expected to gain popularity because of its excellent drivability and the high degree of stability.

As Dong-a Motor Company is prepared with a carriage and pair including the X-car and a new car to be developed jointly with Fuji Heavy Industries, it will open a new market between passenger cars and jeeps.

Dong-a forecasts possibilities of exporting about 1,000 cars, including the X-car, next year. This is a large increase over the exports that have been limited to 300-500 cars to date. Besides its entry into Japan, Dong-a will penetrate the existing markets in Central and South America and in Middle East.

At the same time, Dong-a Motor Company is preparing to export buses, which have hit the limits of domestic market to a certain extent.

It has decided to export buses to the United States, the largest market, and is doing the ground work.

Two sample buses were shipped last year and received safety and exhaust tests.

Although they failed to meet the requirements for durability of certain parts and for emission standards, Dong-a has decided to try again after adjusting the parts and structure.

It is known that the buses for the second test will be equipped with a U.S. Detroit model engine. Aimed at passing the tests within this year at the latest, Dong-a is pursuing export contracts with importers affiliated with GM.

Dong-a plans to ship about 300 highway buses, but it expects that the exports could suffer from the buses' much higher price than the passenger cars'. If such plans are carried out as planned, Dong-a Motor Company's image as a special-purpose vehicle maker will be changed significantly.

With such conception, Dong-a Motor Company will try a new fight as a specialized auto maker for more than 30 years.

[12 Jun 86 p 7]

[Text] The Japanese Department of Trade and Industry has recently announced "the level of automobile industry in Korea and Japan" based on small cars. The evaluation shows that Korea is about 30 if Japan is 100.

In addition, the study forecast that Korea, along with West Germany, will reach 50 in the year 2000 if Japan is 100.

In view of domestic cars' entry into U.S. and their engagement in open competition, we can regard this evaluation as an underestimation of Korean cars.

However, even the single fact that last year's sales revenue of the Japan's nine largest auto makers exceeded 50 trillion won indicates that Japan has overestimated Korean auto industry.

Very few industries require accumulation of so much experience and technology like the auto industry, although other industries may be similar. An automobile is a body assembled with almost 20,000 parts by 200 machines and tools, and the industry must be prepared not only with materials and parts but also with such related industries as electronics and plastics.

Accordingly, the automobile is even called the "beauty of the machine industry." Now that all areas of Korean machine industry are sufficiently on the right track, the Korean auto industry has begun stretching itself as an export industry.

Moreover, the growth possibility of the Korean auto industry is so highly regarded that leading companies in U.S. and Japan are willing to join domestic companies. Also, it is desirable to pursue an independent export, such as Hyundai's, but it is an extremely difficult task under present circumstances.

It is because of the weak accumulation of capital and technology and because of the insufficient marketing ability. Thus, other methods, such as borrowing the power of the world's leading companies, are also needed to explore the export market. Korean automobile exports are still at an early stage. Hence, it is difficult to evaluate the international competitiveness of the Korean auto industry. It's just that an interim report shows a "prospect of success" based on the results of on-site sales in U.S. by Hyundai Motor Company since mid-February.

Such an evaluation results from our ability, to a limited extent, to compete in prices, which can be the most important weapon in increasing the market share. The Economic Institute of Yamaichi Securities of Japan analyzed that each Korean passenger-car costs about \$1,500 less than Japanese cars to produce. It even noted that the difference in production costs can be as much as \$2,000 because of the yen's strength.

In response to this, the domestic industry contends that the difference in price between Korean and Japanese cars is less than \$1,000. Japanese cars are known to be considerably different in engine displacement, option and other electric attachments among the same cars. Although Japanese cars are said to be in a disadvantageous position because of the strengthening yen, we end up paying high production cost because we rely on Japan for major parts. Thus, the low-price sales strategy provides no significant advantages. Beginning next year, passenger cars from Brazil and Taiwan are expected to show up in the world market. They could become competitors with us. But we may feel confident that the low-price sales strategy for domestic cars in U.S. seems to work well so far.

We can secure competitive strength in prices since the hourly wage in Korea is less than \$5 compared to \$15-20 in U.S. and \$10-15 in Japan.

Another important point in evaluating competitiveness in the international market is product quality. Korean cars themselves are known to be competitive among small cars.

But they are not without weaknesses internally. There is a large room for improvement since our automobile-related technology is still weak.

For instance, materials such as sheet steel need a significant development. We are not yet producing such a high-grade steel plate as the high-tension sheet steel that was developed by Japan.

In addition, we import more than 30 percent of the necessary parts for export cars. Moreover, we are unable to produce computer-assisted cruise control systems, collision prevention systems and various convenience items.

Particularly, we are in a situation where we must pay royalties to foreign companies for all licenses for design, which is a core technology in automobile production. We are most underdeveloped in abilities to design engines, bodies and transmissions. This is because, like other machine industries, we have not had a chance to learn basic technology since we were in a situation to produce finished goods without sufficient accumulation of capital.

Now that the domestic auto industry has become a competitor in the international market, it realizes the necessity of technology development. It can no longer ask its competitors for technology support. Accordingly, each company is investing 4-5 percent of the sales revenue, which is equivalent to the level of advanced countries, to technology research and development, thereby speeding up the localization.

Besides support for the parts industry, the auto industry has set up a technology research center to concentrate on independent development of fuel-efficient engines and transmission mechanisms. It is studying methods for improving fuel consumption and for elimination of pollution from noise, vibration and exhaust gases.

While commencing a fresh start all the way from the basic technology research, the industry has set up plans to independently develop more than 90 percent of the designs and parts in early 1990's. When these efforts bear fruit, domestic automobiles will be able to secure a relatively superior position in international competition.

[14 Jun 86 p 7]

[Text] About 250,000 cars, at a moderate estimate, are expected to be exported this year. Since 110,000 cars were exported by the end of May, the year-end projection seems to be an easy target.

Encouraged by the expansion of exports to the United States, Hyundai Motor Company alone plans to export over 300,000 cars next year. If we include Daewoo Motor Company's 100,000 cars and Kia Industries' 85,000 cars, the total automobile exports amount to at least 485,000 units. Further, including domestic sales of about 300,000 units, a total of 800,000 cars are expected to be sold next year. This is a remarkable increase compared with 378,000 cars (of which 123,000 cars were exports) in 1985 and 580,000 cars (of which 290,000 cars were exports) this year. We can expect a bright future as well.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry estimates that the auto industry will produce 1,295,000 cars, 539,000 for domestic consumption and 756,000 for exports. Daewoo Economic Research Institute predicts a larger amount. It estimates the total auto production to be about 1,450,000 units including 620,000 cars (or 1.2 million cars if tax relief is realized) for domestic consumption and 830,000 cars for export.

Using the auto industry's research data, the Industrial Research Institute forecasts that in the year 2000, Korean automobile production will reach 2,630,000 units and automobile exports, including parts, will amount to \$18.1 billion.

In general, auto makers, too, forecast a bright future. Hyundai Motor Company expects to export about 1 million cars in 1990, whereas Daewoo Motor Company predicts sales of 1,175,000 cars in 1990, 700,000 cars for exports and 475,000 cars for domestic market.

Based on such optimistic forecasts, the auto industry is actively promoting new and additional construction work. By 1990, the planned automobile production capacity is to be 300,000-900,000 cars or 450,000-1,000,000 cars, depending on automobile types and companies, respectively.

Now that the Industrial Development Law will go into effect in July, the three passenger-car makers Hyundai, Daewoo and Kia all greatly expanded their plans for additional construction work. It is known that government has been informed of expansion plans by Hyundai for 1 million cars, by Kia for 800,000 cars and by Daewoo for 700,000 cars for 1990.

Aside from the questions of whether the expansion will be realized, it is true that the auto industry has set up ambitious investment plans.

Not only the finished-car makers but the parts industries have entered into a large-scale expansion. The auto industry's investment to date since 1984 amounts to 1.7 trillion won. The large-scale new and expansion construction work is expected to cost at least 400-500 billion won by 1990.

Such large-scale expansion of the automobile industry is not without criticism as to whether the expansion is "appropriate" or "excessive." Some express concern over possible repetition of the same mistakes of making large-scale investment in facilities based on erroneous forecasts during 1979-1980. Since the auto industry is still at the early stage at best, there is no need to be

overly concerned. However, unlike other industries, the auto industry is sensitive to the economic conditions, requiring maintenance of a well-balanced demand between domestic and export markets, while it must bear a heavy burden of investment, requiring careful strategy.

Moreover, the U.S. market, which is the primary export market, is not necessarily always advantageous to us.

The market is already fully grown and is entirely different from the previous market of the growth period in the 1970's when Japan penetrated it. Like European markets, the American market is now "saturated."

In 1985, 11,040,000 cars were sold in American market. American companies forecast only 11,740,000 cars will be sold in 1990 - only a 6.3 percent increase. DRI, a U.S. business forecaster, has a similar estimate.

On the other hand, some say that the U.S. market could suffer from overcapacity. It is expected that oversupply will begin to show up in 1987, and that even North American production alone will be too excessive in 1990.

Japanese companies' onsite production in 1989 is expected to reach 2 million cars, including 1,650,000 cars in U.S. and 330,000-450,000 cars in Canada.

Beginning next year, a large body of cars will come to the United States from Central and South America, Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe. In preparation for this, U.S. and Japanese companies are strengthening their world market strategies. The American "big three" and leading Japanese companies have developed complex ties and are seeking to expand their market share.

Particularly, the U.S. industry is concerned over possible shutdowns of at least 5-6 plants if demand does not grow.

Moreover, because the auto industry's business cycle is about 10 years, U.S. industry, which remembers its experience through the severe recession of early 1980's, is worried about possible economic changes in early 1990's.

Under such circumstances, domestic companies' entry into the U.S. market cannot be all optimistic. Moreover, expansion of protectionism has only a negative impact on us. In a few years, either the U.S. automotive labor unions or Congress will most likely propose some kind of protection.

Even if we export 500,000 cars per year, this represents only 5 percent of the market.

But the flood of foreign automobiles could cause the so-called "package restriction." In addition, in view of trade policies, growth of import restrictions can be easily seen.

Japanese companies turn to more profitable medium and full-size cars, attempt to diversify and make large investments on on-site plants in order to avoid import restrictions. Japanese industry had been pressured by import restrictions since 1981, but it withstood hardships while adopting the so-called self-restriction as a makeshift policy. But it has reached its limits. It is actively establishing on-site plants, for instance, Toyota Motor Company operates 29 assembly and production plants overseas.

Based on these, it is urgent that we must establish appropriate production facilities in accordance with domestic and export demands. At the same time, it seems that we should look into ways of developing on-site plants overseas in order to avoid import restrictions.

[16 Jun 86 p 7]

[Text] The Korean automobile industry is following the footsteps of advanced countries, such as domestic-market-first and exports-next. However, since the domestic market is small despite the high growth rate, the industry must find ways of exporting. The industry is in a situation where expansion in exports will determine its success or failure.

Unlike other industries, the automobile industry stresses the principle of "economies of scale" in particular. Domestic market alone is insufficient to justify the benefits of high-volume production. Thus, the size of export is an important issue. The industry estimates Korean automobile exports in 1989-1990 to be about 700,000-1,000,000 cars.

This estimate is said to be based on the sales trend of Korean cars in the U.S. market that has been newly developed this year. At the same time, such an estimate is considered easily achievable, based on comprehensive measures that take into account the Korean automobile industry's current ability to compete internationally in technology and prices.

Korean automobile production capacity is expected to reach at least 1.7 million cars in 1990, which is expected to satisfy export demands. The industry will pass the 1 million car mark in the first half of next year and will continue to build additional facilities.

The industry is expanding assembly lines in 300,000 units, which is called an economic size based on automobile types. Daewoo Motor Company and Kia Industries will expand their early production capacity for new models from 150,000-167,000 units to 280,000-300,000 units by next year. Hyundai Motor Company has already equipped itself with a 300,000-unit production line and plans to add similar size plants.

The industry insists that in order to promote the automobile industry as an export industry, the domestic market must grow first.

This is because production facilities of an economic scale need appropriate level of operations and because risks of export market must be diverted.

In particular, the industry contends, the parts problem must be resolved and the domestic market must absorb foreign high technology.

Accordingly, the industry stresses the importance of versatile measures that can strengthen the base of the domestic market. Formation of surrounding conditions, such as road maintenance and reduction in special and registration taxes, must be realized, according to the industry.

The industry says that the government, like Japan, must establish a long-term road maintenance plan to strengthen the demand base and should reduce special taxes to relieve the burden on consumers. The Korean tax burden is so heavy that no other country in the world can match it. The comprehensive taxes amount to 52 percent of the factory price.

The special tax for gasoline alone is so incredibly heavy that no foreign countries can compare.

That situation is due to the still remaining thoughts of automobiles as a luxury item. The industry's overwhelming opinion is that automobiles must now be regarded as a necessity in this my-car age.

On the other hand, the industry's most pressing task of all is technology development and product quality improvement. Although we have accumulated substantial technology, our dependency on major foreign parts is still high.

Furthermore, despite the high pressure of cost due to the dramatic increase in prices of Japanese parts recently caused by the yen's strengthening, we cannot easily change the countries from which we import.

Localization of materials and parts will determine competitiveness. Fortunately, conditions for localization have been sufficiently developed.

Although domestic parts could not compete with Japanese parts previously, the yen's strengthening gave domestic parts a relatively superior position to a certain extent.

Like parts, development of materials is becoming increasingly important. We must supply our own special sheet steel and engineering plastics and must independently develop the rapidly growing electric attachments.

Product diversification is also stressed as a measure to stabilize long-term export markets. A heavy reliance on specific areas or countries could bring a severe blow because of inability to take appropriate measures in case of changes in the export economy and market protectionism (import restrictions). Accordingly, the industry will have to expand its market into the Middle East and Central and South America.

In addition, although the industry is beginning to export to the United States under the OEM method, it will have to independently develop the future market in Canada and Central and South America.

Marketing strategies, too, are methods of promoting conceptual trading, but it is pointed out that deferred-payment exports will have to be employed, depending on particular areas. Especially important is to find a way to avoid import restrictions, according to the industry. The industry maintains that even independent exports require maintenance of close relationships with on-site multinational companies, and that the industry must pursue establishment of on-site assembly and parts plants in the long run.

Only when such strategies are thoroughly pursued, we will be promoted as an automobile exporter.

13095/12795

CSO: 4107/164

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN URGES REVOLUTIONARY WORK STYLE

SK140400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 12 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 13 August editorial: "Let Us Carry Out Work and Live in a Revolutionary Manner"]

[Text] Those who carry out the revolution should always carry out work and live in a revolutionary manner. As has been proven by successes attained in building great monumental edifices, including the Nampo lockgates, we can readily perform any difficult revolutionary mission whatsoever when we carry out our work in a revolutionary manner.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should thoroughly develop the spirit of carrying out work and live in a tense and militant manner, overflowing with revolutionary ambition and passion by opposing senility, stalemate, and an easy-going manner in all sectors.

In order to carry out work and live in a revolutionary manner, we should develop a revolutionary spirit. Even though those who carry out the revolution engage in socialist construction for a long time under peaceful circumstances in which living conditions have improved, they should not slacken their revolutionary spirit. This poses a much more important question for our people who forge ahead with socialist construction, directly confronting the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Under circumstances in which the situation is complicated and in which the weighty task of socialist construction has loomed, our functionaries and workers should struggle with a revolutionary spirit and should carry out their work in an aggressive manner. What is required in all sectors and units to much more vigorously advance socialist construction is a revolutionary fighting spirit in our daily life.

A revolutionary spirit is not an abstract concept. This spirit should be displayed in a concrete fighting course at one's revolutionary outpost not only in a grim class struggle but also during the period of peaceful construction to implement party policies. Those who implemenent daily state plans without fail by becoming aware of a sense of weighty mission to live in a revolutionary era and by working in a tense and militant manner and who devote themselves to implementing the party's economic policy assigned their unit are those who are strong in revolutionary spirit.

Those who carry out the revolution should be faithful to the party and the leader and should possess capabilities to carry out the revolution. Our functionaries and workers should vigorously accelerate socialist construction by displaying an unyielding revolutionary spirit and a revolutionary fighting spirit under any circumstances whatsoever and at any time by much more deeply bearing loyalty to the party and the leader in their hearts and by firmly consolidating their revolutionary spirit based on this loyalty.

By learning from and following the noble example of faithfulness displayed by Comrade O Chung-op, who unconditionally and thoroughly implemented the order and instruction of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander without making the mistake of even a second, guiding functionaries should unconditionally receive party lines, decisions, and directives and should display the spirit of endless devotion and a revolutionary fighting spirit in implementing these lines, decisions, and directives.

By following the example set by Comrade O Chung-op in displaying a revolutionary fighting spirit, guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector and the functionaries of local party committees should initiatively take measures to overcome unfavorable natural conditions, thereby exerting efforts to successfully carry out farm work this year. By independently building equipment repair bases at collieries and mines, guiding functionaries in the extrative sector should contribute to increasing the production of coal and minerals. They should struggle to develop fisheries as well as agriculture by upholding the party's policy for counties in mountainous regions to successfully use mountains and for coastal regions to successfully use the sea.

When all guiding functionaries carry out work and live in the work style of Comrade O Chung-op, great progress will be made in implementing the party's economic policy.

The important thing for functionaries in carrying out their work in a revolutionary manner is to independently carry out their revolutionary task with the spirit of overcoming difficulties. Through protracted and grim struggle, we have won precious revolutionary gains and have attained great success in socialist construction. However, we should not stop here; we should reunify the divided fatherland without fail and win final victory in the revolution. In order to perform this task, we should struggle with a high revolutionary determination, just as we did during the grim class struggle and during wartime so that we can carry out more work for the final victory of the revolution and for our next generation, protect the honor of the people who carry out the revolution, and make this honor shine.

Functionaries and workers should bear deep in their hearts a faith in victory that they can readily perform any difficult revolutionary mission whatsoever as long as the leadership of the great party and the leader exists. If we possess a firm faith, we can find the method of overcoming

difficulties and change unfavorable conditions into favorable ones. Guiding functionaries, including the functionaries of the ministries and committees of the Administration Council and of plants and enterprises, should defy and overcome difficult circumstances with an unyielding revolutionary spirit and with a faith in victory. At the same time, they should know how to change unfavorable things into favorable ones and how to create many things with less things.

If functionaries highly display the spirit of independently overcoming difficulties with the revolutionary fighting spirit under circumstances in which there is the people's united efforts as we see today and in which the foundation of the self-reliant people's economy has been consolidated firmly, they can vigorously accelerate the construction of important edifices and bring about a change in the struggle to achieve the [words indistinct] point goal of socialist economic construction.

It is important to firmly possess the resolve to encircle and advance the revolution through a strained struggle to meet the requirements of the current situation and of circumstances at home and abroad. Today the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have stepped up maneuvers to provoke a new war. We should correctly discern the true features of the enemy and should resolutely smash the enemy's malicious plot with a high revolutionary spirit. At the same time, we should carry out work in a strained and militant manner to meet the requirements of the situation. While accelerating economic construction, we should successfully carry out the work of firmly safeguarding the socialist fatherland.

Displaying mass heroism in socialist construction is an important question in forging ahead with our work in a revolutionary manner. Party members and workers, especially the new generation, should positively advance to the difficult and arduous sector of socialist construction and should collectively display labor exploits. A worthwhile life in the revolutionary era like the present is to perform great exploits at a difficult and arduous outpost to achieve victory in the revolution and to benefit the fatherland and the people.

Our party demands that all sectors learn from and follow the example set by KPA soldiers in displaying a heroic fighting spirit in building the Nampo lockgate. Army construction soldiers and workers should much more quickly build greater quantities of everlasting monumental edifices by once again demonstrating a heroic ambition displayed by construction workers at the Nampo lockgate.

What is important in displaying a revolutionary work spirit is for functionaries and workers to carry out work in a bold manner, overflowing with revolutionary passion and ambition. Revolutionary passion and ambition develop when a fighting goal is high. While formulating plans, economic guidance functionaries should highly assess the basic production capacity of plants and enterprises and should formulate militant plans for mobilization. While guiding the construction of important edifices,

they should set high goals to expedite the inauguration of these edifices. Party members and workers should voluntarily receive high-level militant tasks, should overfulfill state plans by waging a strained struggle, and should attain great success in (? complete) construction. Feelings of achievements in carrying out the revolution will become great when we carry out work in a strained manner, much more profusely perspiring.

Spending a day without completing work that should be done within the day has nothing to do with revolutionary passion. Cadres and party members and workers should possess the strong spirit of completing without fail the task that is planned for a specific day within that day and should make it the habit of proudly evaluating each day for the party and the revolution. In particular, functionaries should organize work without delay when party policy-related tasks are set forth and should make these tasks bear fruits in a brilliant manner by quickly completing these tasks.

It is important to lead one's life in a revolutionary manner in highly displaying a revolutionary spirit. We, who are on the road of revolution, should not lead a comfortable and luxurious life. Our party members and workers should lead their lives in a frugal, simple, and militant manner to fit the era in which the revolution is being carried out.

The more powerful the economic foundation becomes and the higher our standard of living becomes, the more frugally we should advance a demand in our daily lives and more correctly develop a revolutionary and socialist cultural ethos.

All party members and workers should always make everything, ranging from cultural and emotional life to personal appearance, revolutionary-type to meet the requirement of a socialist life style. In particular, we should be highly and revolutionarily vigilant against the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration and should prevent all forms timeworn and corrupt life tendencies from taking root in our society.

By struggling by highly demonstrating a revolutionary work and life style, all functionaries, party members, and workers should make our society overflow with revolutionary and militant ambition and should attain great successes in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4110/103

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

KPA GENERAL VIEWS KOREAN WAR, PRESENT SITUATION

SK181200 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by KPA General Kim Pong-yul]

[Text] It has been 33 years since the sound of the gunfire of war stopped in our country and our people gained a historic victory in the fatherland's liberation war. However, our fatherland is still not reunified and a strained situation similar to war continues.

The grave war crisis and acute tension on the Korean peninsula result from the U.S. imperialists' forced occupation of South Korea and their frantic maneuvers to touch off a new war.

The U.S. imperialists are the provokers of the Korean War and a disturber of peace.

Originally, aggression and war were the main means of existence for the imperialists. The U.S. imperialists, who have inflicted countless disasters of blood on mankind over the past, have advanced toward provoking and developing war in Korea. During the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists committed approximately 2 million troops to this war, including troops of the three armed services--land, sea, and air--armed with up-to-date equipment. Troops of 15 countries followed them, along with the South Korean puppet troops and vast amounts of war equipment. They used the most atrocious and barbarous methods and means, unprecedented in the history of world war. The entire process of this war, extended over 3 years, clearly demonstrated to the world that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who disturb peace and trample underfoot the people's freedom and liberation and that it is possible to protect the fatherland's independence and maintain peace only by decisively checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' aggression maneuvers.

The Korean War forced by the U.S. imperialists was a stern struggle which could have decided the fate of our people. It was impossible to even imagine that our Republic, still young and small, fought and gained victory against the U.S. imperialists, who then took pride in themselves as the 'strongest' in the world. However, our people and our people's army, in order to not be the colonial slaves of imperialists again, rose in the

righteous liberation war of the fatherland by firmly uniting around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an ever-victorious iron-willed commander, wisely led our people and our people's army to victory in the war with outstanding military strategy and refined leadership art. Thanks to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and our people's army created a military miracle by repulsing the U.S. imperialists' armed attack with incomparable popular heroism and courageousness.

Our people's victory was a victory of independent anti-imperialistic forces against imperialistic reactionary forces, an historic event which opened a new era of anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle. The Korean War revealed that the U.S. imperialists are by no means 'invincible' and that it is possible to win victory if we resolutely fight against them. The Korean War also proved that this was not a time when the imperialists could indiscriminately invade another country by force and that 'power' is not the only thing in the world that can achieve results.

The U.S. imperialists suffered a disgraceful defeat for the first time in history in the Korean War and began to traverse the road to decline.

Instead of drawing a lesson from the miserable defeat they suffered in the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists, continuously occupying South Korea, are much more zealously and frantically running amok to provoke a war.

Due to the indiscreet and provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the situation in our country is very tense and reminiscent of the eve of the Korean War.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Recent developments of the situation show that a war could be touched off in our country at any moment by the U.S. imperialists, according to the collection of Kim Il-song Works, Volume 22, page 7.

This year alone, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have staged the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise by mobilizing more than 200,000 troops. Following this, they have successively staged war exercises, such as the "Ttangbol-86", "Piho-86," and "Ulchi-86" exercises, thus turning all of South Korea into an area plagued by a grim atmosphere of confrontation and war.

Due to the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to provoke a war, the atmosphere of peace and dialogue has disappeared in our country, and a strained situation has developed to the effect that we do not know when the fuse of war will be lit.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, while clamorously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward

invasion, have disseminated groundless, false propaganda and have much more frantically instilled the sentiment of confrontation and war zeal into the people. The enemy has preposterously raved that we will possibly launch a surprise attack and commit armed provocations using the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics as the momentum, thereby zealously raising an anticommunist commotion.

Today the party that is actually subjected to the threat of aggression is not the United States or South Korea, but our republic. Today the threat of northward invasion from the U.S. imperialists and from the South Korean puppet clique has further increased in our country with the passage of time. More than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types have already been deployed in South Korea, and the notorious neutron bombs and nuclear backpacks--miniature nuclear bombs--have recently been introduced into South Korea. Not satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists have additionally deployed in South Korea B-52 strategic bombers; F-16 fighter bombers; sophisticated military hardware, such as various missiles, rockets, tanks and armored cars; and troops. They are trying to deploy new chemical weapons in South Korea. In addition, the rascals plan to build 36 special-purpose nuclear weapons storehouses in South Korea.

Thus, war preparations for invading the northern half of the Republic have been quickly made in various sectors. Facts show that not the threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion has increased in reality.

Since the conclusion of the Korean War, our party and the government of the Republic have consistently exerted every possible effort to prevent the danger of war and to guarantee peace. Proceeding from a sincere desire to preserve peace and provide favorable conditions for the fatherland's peaceful reunification, our party and the government of the Republic have advanced proposals to reduce the troops of the North and South; to greatly reduce armaments; to stop the introduction of weapons, military hardware, and war supplies from foreign countries; to replace the Armistice agreement with a peace agreement; and to adopt the declaration of nonaggression between the North and South. We have exerted efforts to implement these proposals.

In particular, the KPA Supreme Command recently advanced a proposal to hold talks among persons in military authority from us, the United States, and South Korea.

Our proposal to hold talks among persons in military authority is a rational and just step for eliminating the danger of war on the Korean peninsula at any cost, for ending the state of acute military confrontation, and for quickly improving the atmosphere of dialogue, which is in the state of suspension. If the questions of stopping military exercises and the act of increasing military capabilities, of reducing troops and armaments, and of observing the Korean Armistice Agreement in accordance with the

requirements of the original plan envisaged in this agreement are resolved as a result of the implementation of this proposal, this will contribute to easing tension on the Korean peninsula and to preserving peace there and will provide a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have flatly refused to accept our constructive peace proposal. The situation shows that what the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique demand today is not detente and peace but confrontation and war, and that the theory of the threat of southward invasion advocated by them is the product of their conspiratorial maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists have not historically desired peace on the Korean peninsula and have consistently sought aggression and war.

However, the U.S. imperialists are making miscalculations. They should correctly understand the lesson of history that those who run amok for aggression and war and who challenge to the cause of peace will finally meet the fate of downfall.

Today our People's Army has grown and has been strengthened into an invincible revolutionary force that can repel any aggressors whatsoever and safeguard the party and the fatherland.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is the lifeline of our revolutionary force. Our revolutionary force considers the work of safeguarding the party and the leader and of protecting the party's revolutionary cause as its basic mission. Herein lies the revolutionary nature of our People's Army and its invincible might of defeating any powerful enemy whatsoever.

Today the officers and men of our People's Army are overflowing with a firm resolve to protect the party and the leader at the cost of their lives and to defend the socialist fatherland, just as they do with strong fortifications. Prevailing in the entire army is the noble revolutionary spirit of struggling by dashing by making one's body a human bullet and by rising a hundred times after falling a hundred times if the struggle is for the party and the leader, just as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters struggled by making their bodies a citadel and shields to defend the headquarters of the Korean revolution, where there was the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and just like the warriors of Wolmi Island and Hill 1211, who fought during the fatherland liberation war. The will of the soldiers of our People's Army to devote everything to the party and the leader, even though they live for a moment and even though they struggle throughout their lifetime, is firm. No force can block the advance of this invincible revolutionary force in which the entire party struggles tenaciously under the leadership of the party and the leader and in which it holds the party in high esteem.

Our People's Army has become strong politically, ideologically, militarily, and technologically, matchlessly surpassing the status it maintained during the fatherland liberation war when it dealt a disgraceful and miserable defeat to the U.S. imperialists. With the implementation of the military line of turning the entire army into one filled with cadres, of modernizing the entire army, of arming all the people, (? and) of fortifying the entire country under the wise leadership of our party, our People's Army has been further strengthened with a one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary army; all the people have been armed; and the entire country has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should correctly view the situation and should not recklessly run amok.

History clearly shows that those who frantically ran amok were destined to be burned to death in the flames they had lit. The Hitler clique, which dreamed of world conquest, and the Japanese imperialists, who desired to become masters of the Far East, met such a miserable fate.

Our People's Armed Forces are a reliable fortification designed to protect security and peace in the socialist fatherland. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should not miscalculate the patient and sincere effort of our people and the People's Army to protect peace as an expression of weakness. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should understand that if they perversely traverse the road of war by challenging our peace-loving proposal, they will suffer a greater and much more miserable defeat they experienced during the fatherland liberation war.

Our People's Army is constantly and acutely watching the enemy's maneuvers with high revolutionary vigilance.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people and the People's Army will smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke a new war, will reliably protect the security of the fatherland, and will achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification without fail.

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CSO: 4110/103

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN ON STRENGTHENING LABOR ADMINISTRATION

SK161235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 15 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 August Editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Work of Labor Administration"]

[Text] One of the important problems arising in vigorously advancing socialist economic construction is to do the work of labor administration well. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Labor administration work is one of the most central concerns in socialist economic management and to reform and strengthen it is an important factor for hastening socialist and communist construction.

The work of labor administration is an important matter of policy which must be consistently adhered to in socialist construction. Labor administration work is work with the producing masses who are directly responsible for socialist and communist construction. Only when the work of labor administration is done well can the working people be made to actively participate in socialist construction by raising their self-awakening zeal and creativity and can socialist labor be organized and utilized reasonably.

The work of labor administration is a decisive factor that raises the effectiveness of labor and that guarantees an endless growth of production. Proceeding from this, our party has defined the work of labor administration as one of the most central tasks in socialist economic management and sees to it that it is consistently adhered to and that it is reformed and strengthened.

Doing work with people well is an important demand that arises in reforming and strengthening the work of labor administration. The key to all work is work with people, and labor administration work with people. All functionaries should do work with people and political work well so as to make the working people display high a degree of self-awakening zeal and creativity in their work in a manner worthy of masters. By further deepening the work of explaining and inculcating the socialist Constitution, socialist labor laws, and labor rules and regulations among the working people, in particular in political work, they should make the working people know them well and embody them in their labor life.

Cultivating in the hearts of the working people a communist attitude toward labor is an important task arising in the work of labor administration. Our people are wise people who are fond of working and struggling. Our people, setting their eyes on vast construction and high targets of increasing production in response to the grand plans of the party and leader for economic construction, are now hastening the march of the 1980's.

More labor is needed in every site of socialist construction, which are seething with endless renovations and miracles, and functionaries are faced with the heavy task of increasing and constructing more with available labor, available materials, and available facilities.

Labor reserve and production potentials capable of further vigorously pushing ahead with today's all-out march movement lie in the work of labor administration. All functionaries should adhere to labor administration work and keep the flames of the struggle to increase production burning more fiercely as intended by the party.

Party organizations and functionaries, placing a premium on the work of cultivating in the hearts of the working people a communist attitude toward labor in the work of labor administration and by concentrating efforts on it, should make all working people regard labor as the holiest thing and participate in it more sincerely.

In particular, party organizations should combine educating them on the spirit of loving labor with education on loyalty and conduct it substantially so as to make all the functionaries and working people voluntarily devote themselves to difficult and hard work out of burning loyalty to the party and leader and responsively implement the economic tasks assigned by the party.

Reducing unproductive labor and increasing productive labor is a consistent principle of our party in allocating labor. Only when the ratio of productive labor is increased without interruption can the share of per-capita income be rapidly increased and the development of the national economy be accelerated.

The labor administration field should see to it that plants and enterprises raise higher the amount of production per employee by doing the work of guaranteeing a correct balance between productive labor and unproductive labor well and by concentrating greater efforts on the struggle to increase the direct fields among the production fields.

Effectively utilizing productive labor is in itself an important part of the growth in production. Introduction of advanced methods of labor organization and effective utilization for currently available productive labor by the plants and enterprises create as much as desirable. The Songjin steel complex is locating countless labor reserves by keeping a book classifying well the labor needed for each process in response to concrete reality.

Economic guidance functionaries should do shift work organization, double assignment organization, and labor allocation well as well as the work of assigning skilled workers to permanent niches by broadly introducing good experiences, while endlessly finding out the most reasonable methods for labor utilization by racking their brains. At the same time, they should see to it that the work day of 480 minutes is completely utilized by strengthening labor discipline and laying foundations for economic organization work well so as to provide the working people with conditions in which they can work to the best of their capabilities.

The reality in which scientific and technological accomplishments are being positively introduced and the movement to create new standards and (? new) records is being vigorously launched requires that the labor quota [rodong chongryang] be endlessly renovated. Only through uninterrupted renovation of labor quotas can the amount of production per employee be raised to a high standard and both the quality and quantity of production be increased and raised.

By correctly defining the labor quota in conformity with reality so as to make it easily mobilized through broad discussion with the masses and by endlessly renovating it, the plants and enterprises should see to it that all working people renovate technology, observe standardized operational manuals, frugally use materials, and endlessly raise the quality of goods to implement the labor quota.

Rating labor well is an important condition that boosts the working people's will to produce. Functionaries should make the working people create new standards and new records with a boosted desire by normally rating labor every day, positively encouraging those who have fulfilled their labor quota well and those who have renovated their technology, and by correctly doing their material appreciation.

It is imperative to establish in the hearts of the functionaries a correct view on labor administration work. Such methods as increasing the number of laborers alone cannot effect interrupted upsurges in production and construction. Functionaries who produce and construct more with less labor are the functionaries who are loyal to the party and revolution. Reserves for increased production lie in technological renovations and organizational work.

The administrative and economic functionaries, including managers of plants and enterprises, should have a clear understanding that the work of labor administration is at once work to increase production and adhere to this work as one of the most important works. Party organizations at the complexes should positively help the administrative and economic functionaries so that they can keep the party's intentions deep in their hearts and reform labor administration work in a revolutionary manner.

It is imperative to further raise the labor administration functionaries' sense of responsibility and their role. The labor administration

functionaries are assigned the important task of effectively utilizing social labor amid our party's trust and expectations, and of uplifting the qualitative and quantitative growth of production onto a higher stage.

The labor administration functionaries should do well such work as normally acquainting themselves with the status of utilizing labor at the plants and enterprises, taking measures in a timely manner, and popularizing good experiences, and should help well functionaries at the complexes so as to keep the phenomenon of wasting labor from occurring. In this way they should effect a new turning point in labor administration work.

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CSO: 4110/103

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AL-QADHDHAFI CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--Pyongyang; Your Excellency Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president: On the occasion of the liberation anniversary of your friendly country, I, on my own behalf and on behalf of the great people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, extend sincerest congratulations to you. I most sincerely wish you a long life and health and the friendly Korean people progress and prosperity. [Signed] Col Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. 13 August, Tripoli [Text of a congratulatory message of Col Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi, Libyan leader, sent to DPRK President Kim Il-song on the 41st anniversary of the fatherland liberation] [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 16 Aug 86 SK] /12858

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